

BALTIMORE FIRESWEPT

Conflagration Destroys Business Section of City--Loss Between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

Remorseless Flames Eat Their Way From Block to Block--New York and Philadelphia Send Aid--Buildings Blown Up to Stay Fire's Progress.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The fire has gained fresh headway and is attacking the President street station, said to be the oldest passenger station in the world. The fire is eating its way along President street to Thames street. This is along the river basin and piles of lumber are burning. The burning area is largely populated by Italians and a large element of other foreigners.

A number of packing houses along the basin in the neighborhood of President street are threatened.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 2:40 p. m.—The Associated Press is able at this hour to announce that the progress of the fire has now been checked and that it is burning itself out. The last places to go were the ice house and coal yard of the American ice company. The coal yard which spread out about 200 yards south of the ice house was the means of staying the march of the flames on the south and Jones Falls on the east.

The Norfolk wharf of the Baltimore Steam Packet company, which was stocked by barrels of rosin and other miscellaneous merchandise, was destroyed before the fire had attacked the merchandise company's property. It took 27 hours to stop the progress of the great fire.

1:15 p. m.—Sweeping along furiously but now apparently checked by the united efforts of firemen from a number of cities, the greatest conflagration in the history of Baltimore is raging in the harbor section and bids fair to roll up a properly loss far in excess of all previous estimates.

A northerly wind was blowing adding to the terrific odds which the army of fire fighters were combating with the fire still burning. The estimates vary, ranging as high as \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. With the fiercer wind blowing, nothing could stem the tide of the flames until all of the property in that section was burned to the water's edge. From the myriads of lumber yards on the western side of Jones Falls the little muddy stream that flows through the business section of the Oriole city, the flames leaped over to the other side of the stream and were rapidly eating into the mass of oyster and fruit packing establishments which were soon rapidly crumbling in ruins.

The clanging of the hospital ambulances bore evidence of the minor casualties. Up to this hour approximately 35 persons were injured, including one fireman. The city government has been entirely suspended and the city is under complete military control. The city officials are adopting the most heroic measures to check the flames.

TO BLOW UP BUILDINGS.

Gov. Warwick has telegraphed to the secretary of the navy a request to immediately dispatch here a dynamite expert to work on gutted buildings where bare walls are tottering at every shift of the wind and threaten to endanger life. This decision was reached at a meeting of the governor and the members of the supreme bench. In the business district the fire had well nigh spent itself. The residence section of the city had not been affected and the fire fighters were hopeful that the flames would not shift in that direction. Buildings without number some of them tall and stately, and erected at immense cost are left, but smoldering debris, and block after block in the heart of the downtown section for a vast area is now

a mass of brick and stone piles with an occasional standing wall.

CITY IS PARALYZED.

These crumbled ruins of commercial prestige include the Law and Equitable buildings, the Continental Trust company, the Baltimore & Ohio central building, the International Merchants Exchange and scores of institutions numbered among the greatest enterprises of the stricken city. The awful blow to the business interests has fairly paralyzed the city and scores of thousands of citizens spent the most of the day outside the fire military cordon drawn around the fire area. The fall of tottering and dynamited walls, the shrill calls of engines for coal, the clanging of the gongs of the fire engines and ambulance officials, the hiss of escaping steam and the dull red glow that hovered over the old part of the city, marks the scene of height of the flames and added to the awe inspiring situation.

\$25,000,000 FOR RELIEF.

Already the authorities are taking steps to meet the emergency and a special meeting of the Maryland legislature has been called for tonight when relief legislation will be enacted. The measure is not yet drafted, but it is understood that the legislature will appropriate \$25,000,000 for relief if necessary. The effect of the immense property loss on the insurance companies is a subject of speculation and fears are expressed that some of the smaller enterprises may be forced to the wall.

At 1:15 it appeared that the fire would be confined to the west side of Jones Falls. The Catawact fire tug, at the foot of the Union docks, checked the fire at that point. It was believed the fire could now be controlled.

ACRES OF BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

The News Union in its editorial today will say:

Acres of buildings covering territory more than half a mile in length, and from three to six blocks in width were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire, which started yesterday morning. The fire is still burning and considering the high wind and inflammable nature of the buildings and material in front of it, may continue to burn for hours yet.

No one can tell today the extent of the disaster, which may rival the Chicago fire of 1871, hitherto the greatest fire in the United States. No end can be seen at the present writing, and to estimate the total loss is the merest folly.

The wholesale, dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial interests have been destroyed. Notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, re-enforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J., Harrisburg and New York city the fire at this hour is raging as furiously as it was an hour after it originated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and German streets.

FLAMES' SWIFT PROGRESS.

Starting in the wholesale section, the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept along through the Baltimore and Fayette street retail sections, destroyed all of the prominent office buildings, leveled banks and brokerage offices as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange in the financial section, then sped on through the wholesale and export trade sections centering about Exchange Place. It finally brought up at the Falls, where it invaded the lumber district.

DEVASTATION UNSTAYED.

This morning the fire was burning fiercely along Pratt street from Light street to a point not yet determinable. It had gutted the old and new buildings along that thoroughfare, and on the wharves, which housed hundreds of firms doing business all over the world. It had swept away the bridges over Jones

Falls and burned into the great freight terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads on President street.

Millions of feet of lumber have gone up in smoke already and the fire, still burning, with the fierceness which has characterized it since it started, threatens the vast manufacturing district, following harbor lines toward Canton.

MAN'S EFFORTS USELESS.

To describe in detail the fire of February 7, which will go down in the history of the world as one of the greatest disasters is simply an impossibility just as it is impossible at this time to give an adequate idea of the amount of loss, the number of buildings destroyed or the firms which have gone out of business. These are facts which will not develop for days to come.

In the face of the fire fiend's fury man has been proven helpless. Baltimore's equipment of twenty-five engines was almost useless. Aided by four companies from Washington, as many more from Philadelphia, two more from Wilmington and another from Chester, Pa., it was still unable to check in any way during the night the progress of the flames.

NEW YORK FIREMEN ARRIVE.

This morning a half dozen of New York city's most powerful steamers arrived by special train, and their coming gave new impetus to the efforts to check the flames by putting fresh men into the fight, the Baltimore firemen, as well as the out-of-town men who arrived earlier having been exhausted by their all night struggle against such terrible odds.

All electrical power has been destroyed and no street cars are running.

About midnight the wind, which had been blowing strongly from the southwest with a tendency to switch to the westward, began to come in a gale from the northwest. At this hour the flames had reached Market Space and were headed directly for the tenement districts, across the Falls, where frightened foreigners were working like demons to save their household effects.

Temporarily the change in the wind saved them, for the flames were driven toward the water front, and all buildings from Baltimore street down to Pratt street were soon a roaring mass of flames.

VESSELS FLEE FROM FLAMES.

11:45 a. m.—The fire is sweeping along the harbor and river men are taking their vessels rapidly out into the middle of the stream. There are 75 or 100 of these, and they are anchored down the bay. The buildings of the Standard Oil company, the Backman Fruit company are in flames, and the fire departments are throwing streams into these doomed buildings.

The firemen are dynamiting buildings and walls in the burning area and the intonation of the explosions and the shrill whistles of the fire engines add to the indescribable horror of the scene. Every few minutes the fall of walls or parts of walls can be heard.

Travel through this district is fraught with the greatest danger and even in the outlying parts of the districts the flames can be seen eating their way through the ruins and tottering walls making egress more difficult.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Noon.—The burning area stretches for blocks along the harbor in the southeast section, the old part of the city. The firemen are working bravely but against fearful odds. The area is enveloped in smoke that rises in great volumes and rolls away over the rest of the city. Stretching back along Jones Falls is a host of buildings gutted by the flames. From Lombard street bridge looking westward is a scene of utter destruction. What were once large substantial structures are now a mass of smoldering debris, a few walls here and there standing like sentinels over the ruins. Huge piles of smoldering bricks, a tangled network of electric wires, a few remnants of walls and here and there telegraph poles burned and smoldering are all that remain to mark the progress of the conflagration in that section.

NO CLUE TO ORIGIN.

The origin of the fire is said to have been from spontaneous combustion, but no tangible evidence to this effect has thus far been secured.

NEWSPAPERS BURNED OUT.

All of the buildings of the Baltimore newspapers, including the offices of the Associated Press, were destroyed by midnight. Several of the publishers arranged immediately to have their editions printed on the presses of Washington papers.

These editions containing full and accurate accounts of the fire arrived here early this morning and were delivered to their regular customers.

WAR BEGINS IN THE EAST

Japan Said to Have Embarked Her Regiments of Guards and Two Army Divisions.

Cable Between Japan and Corea Cut to Keep Enemy in Dark--Russian Cruiser Fleet Said to Have Left Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on its way to Chemulpo, Corea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The state department received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported Japanese warships have arrived off Masampho but that telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace today under the presidency of the czar it was decided to telegraph to Viceroy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Conservative Deutsche Zeitung, affirms upon diplomatic authority that three Russian ships have been captured by the Japanese. The correspondent of the Associated Press finds no official confirmation of the statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Vienna says Admiral Baron Von Spaun, commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy, has received a dispatch from the commander of the Austrian legation guard at Peking to the effect that Japan has embarked her regiments of guards and two army divisions on forty steamers.

The dispatch added that a Russian cruiser division had sailed from Port Arthur and that fighting was expected hourly.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The St. James Gazette asserts on diplomatic authority that assuming Russia defeats Japan she will be confronted with a demand for the acknowledgment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria from Great Britain and the United States, and that she must either grant it or fight both countries. An understanding, the paper adds, had been reached in this sense between the United States and Great Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The papers here publish "on high authority" the report (first circulated in Berlin) that Japanese warships have captured some Russian merchant ships in Chinese waters. The report lacks confirmation in official circles here as well as in Berlin.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The French foreign office was advised this afternoon that the Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Corea. The object of this action is believed to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese reaching the Russians, which was possible no matter how closely censored the dispatch sent might be. Following the breaking off of relations between Russia and Japan, the cutting of the cable is regarded as significant of the purpose of the Japanese to begin hostilities.

It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu river are 15,000 Cossacks whose province it is to destroy the communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur railroad.

The French military experts consider this a good tactical move, for the reason that the Japanese have only a small cavalry force, insufficient to cope with that of the Russians.

JAPANESE URGED TO FLEE.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 8.—The Japanese consul at Cheloo has sent a telegram to a Japanese elder here urging the departure of all Japanese from Port Arthur and Port Dalney.

The greatest excitement prevails here. No steamers are available and the Japanese are trying to charter a sailing vessel. They are hastily selling off their property and winding up their business. Japan has been telegraphically cut off from this port for three days.

A detachment of Japanese troops stationed on the island of Zushima, forty miles from Masampho, Corea, has been ordered to be in readiness to land on Corea in the event of a rupture.

The Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok has been ordered to leave. In response to instructions from the Japanese government, many Japanese sailed for Nagasaki today.

The Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited and numbers of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo.

NOTICE.

Resolutions of respect as well as cards of thanks will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line in the Weekly Journal.

GRIEF LEADS TO WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Mrs. Francisco Kozel of Franksville Hangs Herself, Husband Finding Body.

HER LITTLE DAUGHTER RECENTLY PASSED AWAY

Sorrow at Latter's Death Together With Ill Health Led to Rash Deed--No Coroner's Inquest Held.

Because of ill-health and the death of a nine year old daughter less than five weeks ago, Mrs. Francisco Kozel, wife of Joseph Kozel, a well known resident of Frankville, became despondent and melancholy and about 7 o'clock Sunday morning committed suicide by hanging herself in a small barn adjoining her home.

The news of the suicide came to Coroner Jonas Hoyle, of this city, by telephone message from Dr. Corr, he having been called after the body of the woman had been discovered suspended by a rope from a rafter of the building, cut down and efforts made to resuscitate her.

Although the country roads were in a fearful condition Coroner Hoyle and a Journal representative took the long and cold ride to Frankville. The little cottage of the Kozel family stands north of the village. The coroner found Mr. Kozel, his son by a former wife, and the body of the dead woman in one small room. The husband was unable to talk a word of English, and the son made a statement. He said:

THE SON'S STATEMENT.

"My step-mother was 53 years old and had resided in Frankville fourteen years. For a long time she had been subjected to epileptic fits and would fall in the house and outside, sometimes as high as three times a day. Her little nine year old child used to be with and take care of her continually.

"Less than five weeks ago the little girl sickened and died. It was a bad blow to my step-mother. After the funeral my mother became very despondent and melancholy. Often she remarked that she wished it had been herself instead of the little girl who had passed away. From her talk we were afraid that she might destroy herself and watched her very carefully.

"Sunday morning I arose and dressed preparatory to going to Dr. Corr's office where I was employed taking care of his horse and doing other work. My mother got up about the time I did and just as I was starting she went out of doors. I waited a few moments for her to come in, but thought perhaps she was doing a chore, and went away.

"Not long after I was notified that I was wanted home and to bring the doctor, that my mother had hung herself. I hurried home and Dr. Corr went with me. We found my mother hanging at the end of a rope, tied to a rafter in the barn and she was dead.

FINDS WIFE'S DEAD BODY.

"My father, after I left home, got up, went to the barn and discovered her. At first he thought she was sitting on the edge of the opening leading to the loft, caught hold of and shook her, only to find her hanging. The body was cut down and carried into the house.

"My mother had no doubt premeditated the act. She crawled up into the barn loft, adjusted the rope about her neck, tied it to the rafters and then permitted her body to slide down through the trap door and strangled to death."

Coroner Hoyle, after making a very thorough investigation, decided on account of the extreme cold weather, not to hold a regular inquest, and ordered Dr. Corr to issue a burial permit.

OPERATION IS SUCCESSFUL.

Sheriff Mutter Battles Nicely--No Dangerous Symptoms Manifest.

Late Saturday afternoon Sheriff Robert Mutter underwent an operation at the St. Luke's hospital, for appendicitis. Dr. Fitzgibbon, of Milwaukee and his brother of this city, performed the operation. It was successful. Mr. Mutter rallied last from the effects of the chloroform and is getting along nicely. There is every reason to believe that he will fully recover.

There was no pus and the appendix was only inflamed. During the course of the operation the lights went out, but luckily did not complicate matters for the worse. Reports that Mr. Mutter was bleeding to death, etc., are untrue.

Journal and Inter Ocean.

Subscribers of the Journal wishing an outside weekly paper in connection with this paper can have the Weekly Chicago Inter Ocean one year for 45c in addition to the price of the Journal or \$1.45 for both.

The Racine Journal, The Weekly Inter Ocean, both one year for \$1.45.

FACTS, NOT SENTIMENT AND SILLY POETRY

Rev. Olympia Brown Says the Time Has Come to Put American Homes on Right Basis.

"We don't want silly poetry and sentiment any longer; we want the facts and to know what is our duty in this emergency; the home for many years has been on a false basis; we want it put upon a basis of recognition of the fact that woman in the household has a pecuniary value." Such was the keynote of the address made Saturday afternoon in Chicago by Rev. Olympia Brown of Racine before the Political Equality League of that city.

She declared that if a woman earning \$1,000 a year gave up that position to marry John Jones, to care for his household and bring up his children, she is certainly worth \$1,000 to John Jones. If a woman is doing nothing in a home, her services are not worth anything, but there ought to be no such woman in existence.

There was applause from the women present when the speaker said: "I think he is the worst citizen of us all who shall bring a family into the world without the means to clothe, feed and shelter his children. It has been recommended from high places that there should be a greater population, but there must be an economic basis for large families. I deprecate the establishment of a home without means, and I think the time has come when men ought to begin to economize by cutting off their cigars and other luxuries for the benefit of the home."

As to the society woman who lives in luxury, the lecturer had this to say: "We have women today who are living in elegant leisure, spending their winters in the south and their summers at the watering places. All the time they are attending great functions, while the man is at home getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning to get down to his office early so that he may keep her going. A woman of this kind is in prime condition to inherit the property."

The Wisconsin suffragist declared that the wife should have a regular allowance; that is the only way to put the home on a business basis. When this shall be done generally, there will be fewer divorces and the home will have justice for its foundation. She asserted that without the ballot women could not get "fair pay, just treatment and the ability to lay by something for old age."

EVIDENCE AGAINST BROWN

Officers of City Street Railway Claim The Have Incriminating Facts.

Officers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company will arrive in the city tomorrow and submit what evidence they have in the case of Charles W. Brown, charged with embezzling \$2,500, to District Attorney Gittins. The examination is to take place on Thursday.

It is understood that the railway people claim Brown confessed to having taken from \$4 to \$5 per day, that he turned over \$800 with the claim that the amount would more than cover what he had taken from the company. It is also said that the company have as evidence many books of motormen to show that the figures were changed.

Brown was seen at the jail this morning, not having been able to get bail. He said that he had retained the firm of Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker to defend him. He denies that he ever admitted taking one penny; that he was frightened into turning over the \$800 under threats of being arrested and that he was anxious not to have the matter of being suspected come to light, and that reports to the contrary are false.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT AT FRANKSVILLE, FEBRUARY 22

On the evening of Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, there will be given at the village of Frankville an Old Folks concert under the direction of the Ladies' Aid society in connection with the M. E. church. An excellent musical and literary program is being arranged for the occasion.

The very best talent in the village will take part and it is expected that some Racine people will be secured for recitations and song. The concert will be accompanied with one of those suppers for which the ladies of the Aid society are famous. That there will be a large attendance, not only from Frankville, but Racine as well, goes without the saying.

OBITUARY.

Jacobson.

Henry Jacobson aged 23 years, died Saturday evening of pneumonia, at 5 o'clock at the home of his sister, Mrs. Peterson, 937 Peck avenue. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from 937 Peck avenue. Deceased leaves parents, two brothers and one sister.

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1903.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page, seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums of interest are intended for all subscribers alike and are intended for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be come responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.
The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.55.
The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.50.
The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.50.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for \$1.55.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Conkey's Home Journal, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, \$1.65.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.10.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.
The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, \$1.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.65.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Racine and Kenosha Counties.

The Journal is making an unprecedented offer in connection with the Weekly. A map 40x50 inches showing location of every farm, road, etc., can be had for \$1.25 at this office, or sent by express, if so wanted for \$1.50. Paper one year (in advance) and map \$2.00. By express \$2.25.



The Racine Hatcher company today shipped a car load of their incubators and other goods to Buffalo, N. Y.

A small party of young people of the M. E. church enjoyed a pleasant evening at the Jilson home on Grand avenue.

Senator Ernst Merton, of Waukesha, is in the city on legal business, in connection with the Racine Knitting company matter.

A flock of thirty wild geese passed over the city this morning. They were flying north and it is a sign of an early spring.

Dr. Louis R. Egan, the well known Milwaukee dentist, who died at his home in this city yesterday, had many friends in this city, who were pained to learn of his demise.

Too many friends of George A. Horton will be sorry to learn that this condition is not improved and that physicians will no doubt be appointed to examine into his mental condition.

Sometime ago the Journal announced that a prominent young society lady of this city was soon to wed a wealthy New York gentleman. Gossip now has it that the betrothal has been broken.

Two girls, names unknown, came near being drowned in the lake at the east end of Fifth-street yesterday. They

were leaping about on ice cakes and fell into the water. Spectators rescued them.

James S. Brown, charged with embezzling \$2,600 of the Milwaukee Street Railway & Light company, remains at the county jail, not having been able to secure the \$3,000 bonds. He hopes to get bail early next week. He still maintains Jacob Gottlieb, a Kenosha man, has offered to pay two-thirds of the entrance fee into the Y. M. C. A., of fifteen boys, provided they can raise the other third. This information may possibly inspire a like motion on the part of some Racine man.

A woman who begged that her name be withheld stepped off a moving car backward last evening, on Wisconsin street. She turned a graceful (?) somersault before she landed and for a time thought she had been fired from a cannon.

Frank Larson, aged 15 years, was having lots of fun this morning, catching on bob sleighs. In some manner he was thrown down, and his head struck against a projection and he was rendered unconscious, but soon revived and was able to go home.

Captain William Armstrong, of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., has received word from Milwaukee that a delegation of fifty will be here to attend the minstrel show on Thursday evening and thirty will also come from Kenosha. The sale of tickets will open on Monday.

Talk of a new boat company has been revived. It is learned upon good authority that six men are ready to organize a company with \$20,000 capital stock. A meeting is to be held next week to further consider the project. It is the intention to only manufacture sixty foot yachts as a starter.

Serious consequences are expected when the ice passes out of the river in the spring. The depth is from twelve to eighteen inches. When the ice breaks up it is feared that the flats will be flooded. The long continuous cold weather will be responsible for any damage.

The library board has decided to close the institution from February 1st until March 1st, or until the new building is completed and opened to the public. All library books must be returned on or before February 15th. No books will be issued from the 13th until the new building is opened. This action is deemed necessary in order to move the books from the old to the new library.

There have been rumors afloat that the Plumbers' union, of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and other cities of Wisconsin, would demand an increase in wages on May 1st. This is denied by the Milwaukee plumbers and the Racine plumbers as well. This morning a number of the Racine plumbers union were seen. All said that the wage scale at present was perfectly satisfactory, that matters were never running more smoothly and that no demands of any nature so far as known at the present time, would be made. The strength of the plumbers is being increased through out the state.

An incident in connection with the horses running on the Chicago & North-western railway bridge and stopping a passenger train some evening since, just came to light today. Residents on Herrick's flats heard the ten shots fired to kill the horse. They ran out of their homes, gazed toward the big bridge, saw lights flashing, the train standing still and jumped at the conclusion that the train had been held up. It took but a short time for them to get back into their homes and barricade doors. An hour later they learned what caused the disturbance and were much relieved of anxiety.

SHE DIDN'T WANT THE GOAT

Woman Got Masonic Hall When She Was Ordering Groceries.

Some very queer and funny things are often heard over the telephone. William R. Tate was up in the Masonic Temple doing work. The phone rang and he answered. A lady at the other end of the line, without query exclaimed: "Send me a box of sardines, a pound of sugar, pound of tea and a dozen oranges." As soon as Mr. Tate could get a word in he answered: "Well, Madam, we are out of that class of goods, but I will send you down the goat if you so desire."

There was a hull and then a shrill voice yelled, "Goat, goat, what in the world do you think I want of a goat?" Mr. Tate said, "Well, this is the Masonic hall and the goat is all we have up here." The woman rang off, told her husband of the joke and now Mr. Tate is accused of attempting to give away the Masonic goat.

80,000 FROM WISCONSIN WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS

MADISON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Grant Thomas of the Wisconsin state board of managers of the St. Louis World's fair said last night that he estimated that about 80,000 residents of this state would attend the fair. This estimate, he said, was based on the replies to 100 letters, sent out by him to as many prominent persons in various parts of the state.

SECURE JURY TO TRY BANDITS

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The twelfth juror was secured last night for the trial of C. H. Marx, Neidermeier and Van Dine, the car-burn bandits, and the taking of evidence will probably begin today. Twenty-four days has been consumed in the work of securing a jury.

Here comes the news M. H. Whittaker, secretary of the state barbers' commission, is using a pass on the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville electric line. How many more to be heard from? Thus is sweet reform made to look foolish.



Mr. and Mrs. Will Simon, Milwaukee, will visit Racine friends tomorrow. William Mitchell of Atkinson, Kansas, is spending a few days with Racine friends.

Mrs. S. R. Bryan of 1321 College avenue will entertain at dinner next Tuesday evening.

T. J. Martin who has been the guest of his friend, Chas. Schitz, returned to his home today.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wild, Feb. 5, a ten pound son, at the home of her parents, 1012 Grand avenue.

Dr. W. A. Sanders who returned from his trip to Arkansas Thursday evening, reports a fine time and a delightful climate.

Mr. E. S. Huff of Albany, Wis., who has been in the city for the past three weeks, left for his home in that city yesterday.

Ben Evans, Park avenue, has returned from a three week's business trip in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Liebold, of 1712 Geneva street, died last night. Funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. H. R. Edwards and Miss Margarette Edwards were called to Chicago today by the death of their cousin Mrs. Rowland Evans.

Col. Gabriel Bouck, now in his seventy-eighth year, is on his deathbed at Oshkosh. He is well known throughout the state and has many friends in Racine.

Charles Kravnick, one of the well known mechanics of Racine, will open a machine shop on Center street between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Dr. Sarah Onland of Kirkville, Mo., Dr. Essie S. Cherry and Mrs. M. H. Sanders of Milwaukee were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Sanders, 924 Park avenue yesterday.

Mrs. B. Baker of Minneapolis; Stephen Dutton of Minneapolis and Harry Dutton of Northern Michigan, have arrived in the city to attend the funeral of their father, the late Colonel Walter B. Dutton.

Harry Dutton, of Houghton, Wis., arrived in the city last evening to attend the funeral services of his father, Col. W. B. Dutton. Mrs. Bryan Baker, a daughter of the deceased living in Minneapolis is also here.

Miss Margarette Morgan, Park avenue, entertained a number of her friends at a marshallow roast over a grate fire last evening. The feature of the entertainment was a violin solo by her sister, Florence, who with more training and study will develop into a very accomplished musician.

Attorney A. S. Larson, formerly of this city, is here today connected with the failure of the Racine Knitting Co. Mr. Larson is a member of the law firm of Wallrich, Dillett & Larson, of Shawano, Wis. He is looking after a claim of the First National bank of that city, which loaned the bankrupt concern quite a sum of money.

W. T. Lewis, president of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon company, departed today for the west where he intends to remain four or five weeks looking after his mining interests. Mr. Lewis recently received a piece of gold ore weighing 800 pounds which he claims assays at the phenomenal rate of \$75 a ton, when \$10 to \$15 a ton is considered a bonanza.

Sergeant Price, of the United States army, has returned to the city to enlist more recruits for the service. Eight men were recently sent from Racine to different posts throughout the country. Judging from reports the recruits are enjoying their army life. The sergeant has opened up a recruiting office on State street, where all men desiring to don the blue will be given an opportunity to take the physical examination.

ASKS WITHDRAWAL FROM SUIT

Charles T. Wright Requests Name of Otter Creek Lumber Co. be Stricken Off.

In the circuit court this morning, before Judge Belden, arguments were heard on an order to show cause why the plaintiff, the Otter Creek Lumber company, should not be withdrawn from the suit of the Otter Creek Lumber company and Charles T. Wright against the Union National bank and its directors. The plaintiff made the motion, alleging that when the suit was commenced he thought it was right and necessary to include the Otter Creek Lumber company, but had since concluded it was a mistake.

The defendants objected. Should the motion be allowed it would leave Mr. Wright alone, as plaintiff. Judge Belden took the matter under advisement. This is the suit wherein the Otter Creek company and Mr. Wright sued to recover about \$30,000 from the defendants.

HAY LEAVES FOR CAPITAL

Has Entirely Recovered His Health During Sojourn In South.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 6.—Secretary of State Hay left for Washington this morning.

The secretary left by the Atlantic Coast line via Savannah and is due to arrive in Washington Sunday night. He is well and in excellent spirits.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE KIPLEY DEAD

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Former Chief of Police, Joseph Kiple died this afternoon at his residence in this city. He had been suffering from stomach trouble. A few days ago he underwent an operation from which he was too weak to rally.

With Bryan it is boss or ruin. But in either case it is a most dismal outlook for the Democratic party.

SEN. HANNA VERY WEAK

But It Only Indicates Progress of Disease—Able to Take More Nourishment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hanna is in an extremely weak condition today, but the attending physician, Dr. Rixey, continued to view the outcome with confidence.

He had a comfortable night, but the fever gained a little ground and was higher this morning. There was no consultation but Dr. Rixey made his regular call early today. At 10 o'clock the following bulletin was issued by Dr. Rixey:

"Senator Hanna rested well, temperature 101, pulse 82."

This brief announcement was all that was given out. A rise of one degree in twenty-four hours was shown in the temperature, but there was a decrease of 1 and two-fifths degrees from the temperature as taken at 8 o'clock last night. It was said there was nothing unusual in these fluctuations. It shows that the minimum for the day is rising higher which will be the case until the climax is reached. When the crucial point will be passed is problematical as it is not known positively where, or when the typhoid was acquired. The senator's stomach is in better condition today and he is taking nourishment much more satisfactorily than heretofore.

No bulletins were issued during the day, but it was stated that there was no change in the senator's condition.

REBELS KILL AMERICAN

Engineer on Gunboat Yankee Assassinated—Guilty Parties to be Punished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Powell, the American minister at San Domingo, has called the state department under date of Feb. 1, confirming the press dispatches regarding the assassination of J. G. Johnson an engineer on the gunboat Yankee. The cruiser Colombia has left San Domingo for Guantanamo. The Hartford has left Puerto Plata for the same place. It is probable that both these vessels will return to Dominican waters. While no definite instructions have been cabled Minister Powell, it is stated that the American commanders will make every effort to apprehend the parties responsible for the assassination and if captured they will be forthwith disposed of as bandits. The navy department also received a cablegram confirming the news.

CAPE HAYTIE, Hayti, Feb. 6.—Quantities of munitions of war intended for Gen. Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionary leader were seized at Puerto Plata on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there from the Clyde line steamer New York, from New York, Jan. 30.

Previous consignments of war munitions for General Jimenez landed late last month by the steamer Cherokee, of the same line were also seized by the authorities at Puerto Plata.

MOTHER MADE BENEFICIARY

After Her Death Money Left by Alfred Isaacson Will Go to Hospital Association.

In the County Court this morning the last will of the late Alfred C. Isaacson, a member of Company F, who died in Texas, was filed. The bulk of the estate is an insurance policy for \$2,000. In the will it is directed that all just debts, funeral expenses and expenses of administration be paid. The revocation heretofore made of the directions contained in the policies of insurance upon the life of the deceased are to be carried out. The devices and bequeaths all the rest of residue and remainder of estate to P. D. Nelson, as trustee, in trust, to be held by him and his successors for certain purposes. He then gives and bequeaths to his mother, Elsie Katharine Isaacson, of Anthon, Denmark, the amount of income derived therefrom during her life, to be paid by the trustees semi-annually. Upon the death of the mother, the principal remaining in the hands of the trustee shall be held by him in trust for the use and benefit of the Danish Hospital association, said sum to remain intact, the income to be paid annually for its use, and benefit. Said fund to be known as the Alfred C. Isaacson fund. Should the association cease to exist, the trustee shall to the best of his judgment, give the sum or income to such charitable organization or society, as he deems most worthy. P. D. Nelson is named as the executor. Witnesses to the will are: Edwin F. Reilly, Pittsburg, Pa., Harry D. Comer, Waterbury, Conn., C. M. Ferris, Ithaca, N. Y.

WATERED STOCK FROM \$300,000 TO \$5,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Two suits on stockholder's liabilities filed today by the Mana Plantation company allege that the stock of that corporation, which owns one of the oldest sugar plantations in the Hawaiian islands was watered from \$300,000 to the extent of \$5,000,000. The suits are filed by the present board of directors, in the name of the company, against directors who had charge of the company's affairs in the past. The former directors are charged with having given away and distributed among themselves 15,000 shares of capital stock and of having incurred debts to the extent of \$235,581 in excess of the amount permitted by the laws of the state. The giving away of the shares of stock is alleged to be a violation of the state constitution.

CREDITORS NOT

ABLE TO AGREE

Those Holding "Warehouse Receipts" of Racine Knitting Co. Goods Against Sale of Plants as Whole.

It was learned this afternoon that the creditors of the insolvent Racine Knitting company will probably receive about twenty cents on a dollar of their investments, which does not include the stockholders. This point was brought out by Attorney John B. Simmons on another hearing before the referee, Charles H. Lee, today.

The principal creditors are banks that loaned the corporation money.

The hearing was on an application of the trustees for leave to sell all of the property free from incumbrance, causing more than a little discussion. It appears that the creditors objected to the sale of certain property, called warehouse receipts, which they hold claims against, on the grounds they had the right to dispose of it themselves, and that they could sell at a better advantage than the trustees could.

The principal controversy was over these warehouse receipts, given as securities for certain loans, the trustees claiming they were illegal and void as to the other creditors. The latter held just an opposite opinion. The matter will be decided by the referee. If the decision is not satisfactory an appeal can be taken.

It seems that these warehouse receipts are for goods, which were partitioned off in different factories operated by the Knitting company. A certain portion of a warehouse was fenced off and placed "warehouse receipts." Goods deposited therein were placed, there as collateral for loans made by banks. The creditors holding these warehouse receipts now claim they can realize more money by selling them privately than they can by a public sale and therefore believe they are entitled to the possession of such goods. Companies were organized before the plant went into bankruptcy called "warehouse companies," where certain properties were turned over to these companies by the Knitting company, which warehouse certificates as securities for such loans were issued.

It seems that a Chicago bank held some of these warehouse receipts and took possession of their goods on a holiday, disposing of them elsewhere.

At the time of going to press they were still in session.

BUY OR MAKE NEW ONES

City Undecided as Regards Plats and Field Books for City Assessors.

At the last meeting of the city council a resolution was passed ordering the city engineering department to prepare plats and field books for the use of the city assessors. A question has arisen as to whether it would not be cheaper for the city to purchase these books of ex-Assessor John Liegler. Recently Mr. Liegler offered the books for \$700, but is now willing to take \$500. Those in a position to know state that the books of Mr. Liegler are complete to date and very accurate.

City Engineer Connolly offered to make the books in his own time for \$500, but claims that if the department makes them it will cost the city nothing. Of course it will take several months to prepare these books and it will take a mighty good man to get all of the property descriptions correct. This year the assessors had a hard time of it and the large number of people who petitioned the council for rebate of taxes, is evident that mistakes without number were made.

City officials are to make an investigation as to which would be the most economical, to buy the Liegler books or to let the engineer go ahead and make new books.

MORE "REFORM"

Whitewater Register: Speaking of passes and the moral right of those connected with the state to use them, wouldn't it be an opportune time for Mr. M. H. Whittaker of Janesville to explain the source of his special dispensation which permits him to use one when traveling over the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville electric line? Mr. Whittaker is supposed to devote his time to duties incident to the salaried office of secretary of the state barbers' commission, and yet we happen to know positively that he recently presented a pass in lieu of a cash fare when riding between Beloit and Janesville. We cannot see why Mr. Whittaker should not receive attention along with Attorney Bancroft, now that the administration has signified a desire to stop this corrupt practice.

STRICKEN DOWN WHILE DELIVERING ADDRESS

LA CROSSE, Feb. 6.—While delivering an address in the Presbyterian church at Galesville, this county, last evening, Rev. H. T. Miller, of Detroit, Mich., was stricken by paralysis and is in a serious condition.

Mrs. C. H. Jennings, Boston—"Our babies (twins), were sickly. Had several doctors, but no results. Mother's Body, Moulton's made them strong and robust." 25 cents. Teal or tablet form. Knapp-Whitson Drug Co.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a standing wonder to London. The venerable woman is out driving every fair day and often when the weather is so unfavorable as to keep much younger women at home. The result is that in old age she retains much of her youthful vivacity.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon confesses to his personal friends that he sometimes chafes under the restrictions of his office as speaker of the house of representatives. Way down deep in his heart he feels that he would sometimes be easier in a rough and tumble debate on the floor than in the speaker's chair struggling to wield the gavel with solemn dignity and in strict accordance with parliamentary law.

Massachusetts is free from the repeated murder trial farces of New York. There is only one appeal possible there—from the jury's verdict straight to the highest court.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, four times a margrave and has titles as count without number.

Charles Gibson, the Indian editor, claims that consumption was never known to the Indian until he began to try to live like the white man in a house. "To cure a cold an Indian went to a mountain to camp and hunted and ate wild meat for forty-eight hours, which is now the easiest way to cure a cold on earth. You never contract a cold in a camp. It is curious, but is nevertheless true. Try it and be convinced. No one ever saw a teepee Indian with a cold or cough."

Of some 9,000 members of religious orders expelled from France, it is estimated that 6,100 have settled in England, 1,100 have gone to Canada and 1,800 have entered the United States.

Although Andrew Carnegie formerly lived in Pittsburgh and has donated several million dollars toward the advancement of education there, he does not own a dollar's worth of property in that city.

The oldest ship in the world—the mail schooner Vigilant, running from St. Croix, P. W. I., although now under the French flag—was built of Essex oak, at Essex, Mass., in 1802.

An old idea revived is that the hat must match the gown, thus necessitating the possession of as many hats as gowns. It is artistic and effective, and can be managed with little extra cost, if one has taste and skill for managing one or two black and white hats with different trimmings, which can be adjusted by deft fingers in a few moments.

Sig. Manfredi, an architect attached to St. Mark's of Venice, while engaged in reproducing the floor of the basilica, found the remains of ancient constructions, among them portions of a crypt and a tomb, with a Byzantine cross of the seventh century. The discovery is considered of much historic importance, and is being discussed by archaeologists.

It is a foregone conclusion that Patti will clear \$400,000 by her American tour, soon to end, and that her managers will pocket from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Coates Kinney, author of "The Rain Upon the Roof," who died recently at Cincinnati, published his first volume of verse in 1855.

Hermann Vezin, an American actor, despite his 76 years, is acting nightly at the Court theater, London.

Senor Manuel Garcia was one of the notable persons present at Mme. Antoinette Sterling's funeral. He is by far the oldest practicing professor of music in the world, being 99 years of age.

Clement A. Griscom, the Philadelphia millionaire, was to have attended a charity ball last week with Mrs. Griscom, but an old and much respected domestic servant died the day before the ball was to have been given. Out of respect to the dead woman's memory the millionaire and his wife remained at home.

D. B. Leonard of Cordale, Ga., sold three bales of cotton lately, which he raised in 1881 and has held ever since, refusing to sell for less than 15 cents a pound. He finally got his price.

Rev. E. H. Wallace, pastor of the Mountaineer (Pa.) Methodist church, has discharged the old church ushers and substituted four pretty girls. The size of his congregations is growing rapidly.

Dr. Kios-aburo Futami, a distinguished engineer from the Kyoto imperial university, Japan, has arrived in this country to make a special study of American engineering works, especially bridges.

The Scranton, Pa., board of public works has opened vigorous war on flat-wheel and other street cars which come under the head of nuisances. They have caused the arrest of several motormen and conductors, \$25 fine being imposed in each case. The company's attorney has filed appeal, but Mr. Edgar declares that the public is entitled to better accommodation in the way of noiseless and clean cars than is being furnished.

Secretary Taft's first official act was to summon the war department carpenter and tell him to make a new desk and chair and be quick about it. Secretary Taft is 6 feet tall and weighs about 320 pounds. He could barely squeeze into the chair used by Mr. Root and there was grave danger of its breaking down. When he tried the desk he discovered that the opening was too small to admit his legs. The new desk and chair will be of mammoth proportions, and the latter will be heavily braced. War department clerks are in somewhat of a panic. They have discovered that Secretary Taft works from 9 o'clock in the morning, or before, until 6:30 or 7 in the evening.

WALTER B. DUTTON DIES AT AGE OF 57

Death Came Unexpectedly at 1:30 O'Clock Although He Had Been Ill Some Time.

A NATIVE OF RACINE AND LIVED HERE DURING LIFE

Was Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks—Held Position Under Governor Upham—Retired From Business Two Years Ago.

Colonel Walter B. Dutton, one of the best known men in Racine and well known throughout the state, died at his home, 805 Lake avenue, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon of diabetes, aged 57 years. The news of his demise rapidly spread over the business part of the city.

The colonel has been ailing in health for the past two years. Although there were little hopes for his recovery his death nevertheless came as a distinct surprise to the community, as not only three days ago, the deceased visited downtown offices and said he was feeling better. His friends realized that he was rapidly failing and that life was only

COLONEL WALTER B. DUTTON



One of Racine's Prominent Citizens Who Passed Away at Age of 57.

a question of a short time. The last three days he was quite sick and never left his room. He began to sink rapidly yesterday when he lost consciousness early in the forenoon, which he never fully regained.

Shortly after noon today his surviving relatives here were summoned to the death chamber and were present when the deceased breathed his last. Those present at the death bed were his widow; a sister, Mrs. Fannie Hubbard; Simeon Dutton and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Walker. The end came peacefully, the colonel just seemed to fall asleep.

HIS BUSINESS CAREER.

Colonel Dutton was a son of the late A. L. Dutton, one of the pioneer residents and founders of this city. He was born in Racine on August 28, 1847, and attended the public schools, the Racine High school, McMinn's academy and a commercial college where he completed his education at the age of twenty, to enter the employ of his father in the forwarding of the grain business, which was the principal industry here in those days.

He afterwards engaged in the express business, connected with one of the large companies here, where he remained until entering the employ of the J. I. Cose Threshing Machine company, filling the position of traffic manager for a great many years. When he resigned his position in that capacity, he launched into the lumber business for himself at Arkansas City, Ark., where he remained for a period.

Colonel Dutton's last venture in the industrial world was in Racine some years ago, when he formed a partnership in the lumber business jointly with the late Byron B. Blake, who was more of a silent partner. The business was known under the firm name of the W. B. Dutton Lumber company, which was conducted until two years ago, at which time the colonel was compelled to retire from business life on account of ill health.

PAST RULER OF ELKS.

Colonel Dutton was a past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Knight Templar, but one of the organizations he took the greatest pride in having his name attached to the roster was the Sons of the American Revolution. During the administration of Governor Upham, the deceased received his title of "colonel," being appointed to a staff of ficerahip.

The deceased will be greatly missed in the ranks of business and lodge circles. He bore the reputation of a generous, kind hearted man and always took a great deal of interest in lodge work, lending a helping hand whenever called upon. The hour of the funeral has not been announced. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Bryan Baker,

Minneapolis; two sons, Harry P. Dutton, Marinette, Wis., and Stephen Dutton, Minneapolis; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Hubbard, Racine, and Mrs. Ellen E. Hubbard, Seattle, Wash., and four brothers, Marshall M. and D. B. Dutton, Chicago; S. W. Dutton, Racine, and A. L. Dutton, Shelton, Conn.

FARMERS DREAD A THAW

Believe It Will Put Roads in Awful Shape—Rural Carriers' Hardships.

Farmers arriving in the city today state that they have not seen so much snow on the different highways in forty years. Where there are board and rail fences it has drifted above the top and travel is exclusively on top of the drifts. Where wire fences prevail there are no such drifts as the snow was carried through by the wind.

With such conditions existing it is predicted that when the thaw comes the roads will be in fearful shape and that no single horse and rig will be able to get through and that double teams will have hard work. In almost every part of the county fences have been taken down and roads made through fields, the regular roads having been lost sight of. The snow close to the fences has a hard crust on top and it will easily bear the weight of a team.

The rural mail carriers are having a tough time getting through. Under the law they are expected to make one trip every day in the week. While the car-

DENIES THEFT, BUT TURNED OVER \$900

Charles W. Brown Says He Only Paid Money to Street Car Co. to Save His Name.

OFFERED TO WORK OUT SUM CLAIMED STOLEN

If Pace of Thus Making Restitution He Declares Innocence—How it is Asserted Peculations Were Made.

Announcement yesterday afternoon that Charles W. Brown, night cashier of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, had been arrested on charge of having embezzled \$2,500 of the corporation's money, created a big surprise in railway circles and other quarters where he was quite well known.

It astonished people for the reason that the young man always appeared to have good habits and seldom visited saloons and drank liquor; was a good dresser and associated in good society, in fact he was considered a good and popular fellow.

After Policeman Charles Christensen arrested him and he was arraigned before Court Commissioner John T. Wentworth, the case was adjourned until next Thursday morning, the bonds being fixed at \$5,000, but he was unable to secure bail and spent the night in jail.

Officials of the company have suspected that peculations were going on in some direction. This suspicion directed toward Brown and he was accused of tampering with the register, but denied it. One time he was sick and it was noticed that receipts ran much higher than when he was there. Then when he came back they decreased. The outcome was that Brown tendered his resignation and quit the company.

It was his duty as night cashier to empty the boxes in the local cars in which fares are deposited, there being no conductors on the cars. Some two years ago registers were placed in the cars and the motormen required to ring up fares as they were deposited in the box.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

When the officers suspected that the receipts of the road were not commensurate with the amount of traffic an investigation was commenced by Superintendent Kuemmerline, of the local line, and Comptroller William Mackay, of Milwaukee. It was discovered that Brown had been in the habit of falsifying the records as made by the cash registers, reporting an amount of receipts which would tally with the cash he turned over. Then it was also ascertained that when the motormen left their cash boxes with Brown over night they would miss 50 cents, 25 cents, etc. According to statements made by officers of the company these peculations have been going on for over one year and a half and the loss is fixed at \$2,500 and perhaps larger.

TURNED OVER \$900.

Brown, after quitting the offices of the company, was preparing, it is said, to leave the city. He was summoned to the offices of the local attorneys of the company, Kearney, Thompson & Myers, where he was closeted and put through the pumping process. At first it is said, he denied having taken a single cent, but notwithstanding, it is said to have turned over about \$900 to the officials and offered to work out the balance of the alleged shortage. As a result of the examination, a warrant was sworn out at 3 o'clock by Mr. Mackay, and Brown was arrested and held as stated above.

Brown is a single man about 30 years old and was always found to be very pleasant and affable at the offices of the company, in fact was well liked. He was born and reared upon a farm in Salem, Kansas county, where he has a mother living. From the farm he commenced working for the street railway company and came to Racine two and a half years ago.

MAKES EMPHATIC DENIAL.

When seen at the jail Brown emphatically denied that he had taken a cent of the company's money. He admitted that he had paid over to the company about \$900 and offered to work out the amount they claimed he had stolen, but still he denied having stolen the money, and made the offer simply so that the matter would not become public. He said in substance: "I have been in the employ of the company as night clerk for a long time. It was my duty to collect from cash registers of cars as they came in. The officers of the company claim that I tampered with the accounts and took the money. Early in the morning I was called to the offices of Kearney, Thompson & Myers and by officials of the road charged with having embezzled money. I emphatically denied the charge and I still deny it. I admit I offered them money in settlement because I did not want the notoriety of such a charge against my character."

Officers of the road claim that they have conclusive evidence of Brown's peculations. How the evidence was secured is not stated, but it is believed that detectives were put on the case to keep track of the amounts on registers when Brown took cash out of the boxes.

JUDGE BAENSCH OPENS CAMPAIGN

Made Address at La Crosse Last Evening Receiving Pledges of Support.

Outlines Duty of Executive—Attempted Encroachment of Departments Can Only Result in Personal Discord.

LA CROSSE, Feb. 5.—Judge Emil Baensch opened his gubernatorial campaign in an address to an enthusiastic crowd of Republicans at the La Crosse theater last night. At the beginning of the speech the audience filled perhaps half the theater, but as he proceeded voters continued to swarm in, and at the close the large structure was filled. Democrats and administration Republicans were present in large numbers. The great majority, nevertheless, was in full sympathy with the speaker, listening attentively, applauding frequently, and showing the utmost enthusiasm for Judge Baensch's candidacy.

During the course of his speech Mr. Baensch explained the manner in which one department serves as a check upon another. As to the executive, he said there were two points of relationship with the legislative, to recommend measures and to approve or disapprove laws passed.

"While the executive is therefore a co-operating factor in legislation," said Mr. Baensch, "the power to recommend gives no authority to have an initiative in legislation, nor does it give any authority to interfere with legislation."

A CAUSE OF DISCORD.

"The attempted encroachment by one department upon the other can be fruitful of naught else but personal discord, and will retard true progress. Should the legislature defeat a bill solely because the executive has strongly recommended and ardently advocated the same; if it reduce the number of public offices simply to weaken his power, or if the executive approve a plainly unconstitutional bill, because of personal friendship for its author; if he veto a measure because of personal ill-will toward its advocate, or if he use the powerful lever of patronage to aid or defeat the passage of any measure, then each is recreant to his trust. The result of such a contest is a turmoil, surcharged with personal bitterness, as far as the participants are concerned, and as far as the people are concerned, their interests are lost sight of and suffer in consequence of a mere personal quarrel."

SAYS BAENSCH IS THE MAN.

Henry A. Salzer, head of the Salzer Seed company, and a well known capitalist of the city, introduced Judge Baensch in the following words:

"Wisconsin is looking for a governor. Thousands of Republicans believe the time has come to reconcile and harmonize the factions in the party. There have been four years of trial and unrest for Republicans, each day bringing the fear of some new disturbing surprise. The time has come to reunite the party. To do this, this great state needs a manly man for governor, capable, broad gauged, brainy, approachable, magnetic, progressive—a man keenly alive to the needs of the state. Such a man we have found in the person of Judge Emil T. Baensch of Manitowish."

As he arose, Judge Baensch received an enthusiastic greeting. He spoke an hour, devoting himself to state issues, and particularly appealing for business-like methods in the conduct of the state government, and of the management of the legislative and executive branches of the state, each free from interference on the part of the other. He explained that in his address to the public, recently issued and published in the daily papers of the state, he had expressed himself at length on other issues before the people, and he would not, therefore, devote his limited time to them. His position on them, however, was definite and fully understood.

LAUDS REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Baensch prefaced his remarks with reference to the movement for reform started in Wisconsin cities against "grubsters" and "hoodlums." He declared the "timidity" with the inactivity of good citizens and the prevalent cynicism as to the possibility of getting pure men into politics. He declared that politics should be made a duty, not a trade.

Touting on forms of government as they exist today, Mr. Baensch said:

"When the fathers established, and ordained the American system of government, they placed it upon three bases—the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary—each separate and independent. They deemed it essential to the maintenance of such separation that they should be independent of each other, that that one approach not on the other, nor be able to weaken the other, nor absorb the other's powers."

"In the building of these houses, the people have the sole power. The supreme command springs from their collective intelligence. They, and they only, are the masters to choose the officers of the state, who are to follow for the common good. You are given the authority to choose your servants, and this implies the duty to exercise such authority."

"You choose the members of your local boards and the members of your leg-

islature to make the laws. You choose your mayors and your governors to execute the laws. You choose your judges to construe and expound the law.

"You do not assume that the legislative department will, by withholding appropriations, or by passing oppressive laws, weaken the power of the executive or lessen the dignity of the judiciary. Nor do you expect that the executive, by shrewd manipulation and dispensation of patronage, will influence or coerce the legislative department. You expect and desire each to walk between the parallels marked by the constitution."

The speaker recommends a new system of keeping the fiscal accounts of the state, saying the present methods were faulty and gave no basis for comparison. He says reports should be published at short intervals with none separated longer than by a year, and that such should be generally distributed among the people, a compulsory distribution, not voluntary. This frequent publicity would give the people the information they are rightfully entitled to.

In closing Mr. Baensch strongly advised the average business man to go into politics more largely, that is to take more interest in political matters.

At the close of the speech scores in the audience climbed over the footlights and the boxes and filled the stage, to shake hands with Judge Baensch. All assured him of their support. This closing scene was indeed the most significant of the whole evening, as showing the esteem in which Judge Baensch is held in La Crosse, and the strength his candidacy has drawn here.

KILLS THE HEARST BOOM.

The following appears in the Chicago Chronicle today:

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—On all sides is heard the assertion that the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. Wall kills the Hearst boom in this state. With their customary assurance the Hearst lieutenants have claimed that they would have a good portion of the delegates in the convention and practically control it, but the mere mention of the name of Mr. Wall has silenced that kind of talk.

Mr. Wall himself treats the question with proper seriousness, saying that the honor is too great for any man to pretend to decline and for any man to seek. He is leaving to his friends all the details and will not have anything to say at any time.

The only prominent Democrat in this city who has refused to pledge himself to Mr. Wall is ex-Governor Peck, who has already figured as something of a Hearst boomer. In view of the fact that the ex-governor and Mr. Wall have been and are the warmest friends, Mr. Peck is in rather an embarrassing position. It is more than likely, however, that he will find a way to withdraw from the Hearst camp and support his old friend on the plea that a favorite son of Wisconsin must take precedence over any outsider.

As tending to show how universally the leaders of the party in this state have approved of the suggestion of Mr. Wall's name may be mentioned T. M. Kearney of Racine, chairman of the last Democratic convention, who says the project gives him great pleasure and is a light ahead for the Democracy of this state; C. W. McIlhenny of Mineral Point, M. J. Regan and ex-Congressman Burr W. Jones, all prominent Madison Democrats who have in the past not all been united on any candidate, but who are ready to support Mr. Wall.

Every expression so far made indicates that Mr. Wall will get the solid Wisconsin delegation to the St. Louis convention. With the party at sea as to a presidential candidate and everyone looking for a man acceptable to both wings of the party, it is considered here that the candidacy of Mr. Wall is most opportune.

DOVER THE BANNER TOWN

Not One Cent of Delinquent Taxes Reported From There.

So far as the paying of taxes are concerned the town of Dover is easily the banner town of the county. Town Treasurer Frank Hunsford came to the city this morning and settled up with County Treasurer Nelson. In the town there was not one cent of delinquent tax.

Every dollar of the amount levied, amounting to \$3,272.23 was paid in. It is doubtful if there is another town in the county that will be able to show that record.

MOTHER OF GOVERNOR

LA FOLLETTE'S WIFE DEAD
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Baraboo, Wis., says: Mrs. Anson Cason, mother of Mrs. R. M. La Follette, died today.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Treasurer—Hans P. Nelson.
Clerk—Wm. Bell.
Deputy Clerk—William Bell.
Register of Deeds—George Heroson.
Sheriff—Robert Muter.
Under Sheriff—Alfred E. Donald.
Judge of Circuit Court—John R. Hulbert.
Deputy Clerk of Court—Helen L. Rythe.
Judge of County Court—Max W. Heck.
Register in Probate—Ella Morris.
Judge of Municipal Court—William H. Smiding, Jr.
Clerk of Municipal Court—William H. Arnsborg.
District Attorney—E. L. Gittins.
County Surveyor—Sally G. Knight.
County Superintendent of Schools—John T. Pettibone, Watertown.
Supervisor of Assessment—H. J. Heroson Corlies.
Coroner—Jenas Hoyle.
Terms of County Court—First Tuesday of each month.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

THOMAS H. WASHINGTON—TOWN CLERK.
D. A. Warren—TOWN CLERK.
Theodore Busch—TOWN TREASURER.
Edward Barrett—ASSESSOR.
CALLEDONIA.
Cortland Bones—CHAIRMAN.
John W. Trumbull—TOWN CLERK.
J. Q. Sands—ASSESSOR—P. O. Address—Racine R. F. D. No. 1.
W. H. Crane—TOWN TREASURER—Frankville R. F. D. No. 3.
H. J. Springs—CHAIRMAN—KANSASVILLE.
Michael Brady—TOWN CLERK—KANSASVILLE.
Frank Hannaford—TOWN TREASURER—Beaumont.
John Callahan—ASSESSOR—DOVER.

MT. PLEASANT.

Griffith Richards—CHAIRMAN—Racine.
L. Jones—TOWN CLERK—Racine.
M. H. Hunsford—ASSESSOR—Racine.
R. E. Roberts—ASSESSOR—Corlies.
NORWAY.
Albert Anderson—CHAIRMAN—P. O. Wind Lake.
James L. English—TOWN CLERK—North Cape.
Ole M. Johnson—TOWN TREASURER—Watertown.
Albert T. Hanson—ASSESSOR—Watertown.

HALLOW.

J. H. Kasper—CHAIRMAN—North Cape.
Walter Shumway—TOWN CLERK—Frankville No. 2.
Frank Monte—TREASURER—Frankville No. 2.
M. H. Hunsford—ASSESSOR—Raymond, R. F. D. No. 2.

ROCHESTER.

H. J. Kilpatrick—CHAIRMAN—Rochester.
W. M. Els—TOWN CLERK—Rochester.
J. D. Wright—TOWN TREASURER—Rochester.
J. A. Kilpatrick—ASSESSOR—Rochester.
Wm. Shenkenberg—CHAIRMAN—Watertown.
Chris. Berger—TOWN CLERK—Watertown.
Edward Malone—TOWN TREASURER—Watertown.
J. E. Bennett—ASSESSOR—Watertown.

YORKVILLE.

Hannibal Skewes—CHAIRMAN—Union Grove.
John F. Moyle—TOWN CLERK—Yorkville.
John Savage—TOWN TREASURER—Union Grove No. 1.
R. T. Boustou—ASSESSOR—Yorkville.
UNION GROVE VILLAGE.
J. S. Blakely—PRESIDENT—J. C. Drury.
Clerk—A. A. Conner—TREASURER—J. S. Northrop—ASSESSOR—D. M. Jones—SUPERVISOR.

BURLINGTON CITY.

E. F. Rakow—MAYOR—Otto A. Klein.
City Clerk—John Trier, Jr.—City Treasurer—Nic Gill—ASSESSOR.
SUPERVISORS CITY OF RACINE.
First Ward—J. M. Boyd; Second Ward—R. M. Boyd; Third Ward—P. J. Kohlman; Fourth Ward—E. A. Jenks; Fifth Ward—C. J. Mohr; Sixth Ward—Peter Nelson; Seventh Ward—Henry Miller; Eighth Ward—C. J. Thiesen; Ninth Ward—C. Peterson; Tenth Ward—Edward Neff; Eleventh Ward—John Barr.
SUPERVISORS CITY OF BURLINGTON.
First Ward—H. Simpson; Second Ward—J. C. Biehn; Third Ward—H. E. Zimmerman; Fourth Ward—P. G. Klein; Union Grove Village—M. S. Jones.
CALLEDONIA—Cortland Bones.
DOVER—J. M. Boyd.
MT. PLEASANT—Griffith Richards.
NORWAY—Albert Anderson.
RAYMOND—J. H. Kasper.
ROCHESTER—H. J. Kilpatrick.
WATERTOWN—Wm. Shenkenberg.
YORKVILLE—Hannibal Skewes.
Wm. Shenkenberg, Chairman.

TRUSTEES OF COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

F. F. Klein—PRESIDENT; C. L. Graham—SECRETARY; W. Crane, Amasa Harden—SUPERINTENDENT; Mrs. Edna Harden—MATRON; Walter S. Haven, M. D.—Visiting Physician.
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.
Eastern District—Peter Myers—Racine.
Middle District—Cameron Donald, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Rensard—Burlington.

COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.

Eastern District—W. C. Hanson, M. D., Racine.
Middle District—Charles Flett, M. D., Watertown.
Burlington District—E. B. Taylor, M. D., County Purchasing Agent—Peter Myers—Racine.
Keeper of County House—J. H. Hankinson—P. O. Union Grove.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

F. W. Holt—Rochester.
H. C. Williams—Union Grove.
W. E. Hoyt—Rochester.
SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION.
F. W. Holt, Chairman; H. C. Williams, Union Grove; W. E. Hoyt, Rochester.
Board of Supervisors—Racine County, meet in annual session, Tuesday, November 14, 1903, Racine City.

MUST UNDERGO OPERATION

Sheriff Mutter's Attack of Appendicitis Has Become More Acute.

The many friends of Sheriff Robert Mutter will be sorry to learn that at 5 o'clock this afternoon he will go to St. Luke's hospital where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Fitzgibbon, of this city and a Milwaukee physician will perform the operation. Some days ago Sheriff Mutter was taken sick with pains in the region of the appendix and was advised that it was first symptoms of appendicitis.

The best physicians in the state were consulted and advised him to take things easy and he might recover without an operation. For the past two days the pains ceased, but today they returned and an operation was determined upon.

There should be no more streets paved with wood in Racine. It is the most costly there is.

K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; it may act as a crime to have the disease, and it may be a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of eczema, scabies, rheumatism, pain, or swollen joints. It causes the hair to become brittle and fall out, the mouth to become sore, the throat to become inflamed, the skin to become cracked and scaly, the eyes to become inflamed and sore, the nose to become inflamed and sore, the ears to become inflamed and sore, the throat to become inflamed and sore, the lungs to become inflamed and sore, the stomach to become inflamed and sore, the intestines to become inflamed and sore, the bladder to become inflamed and sore, the kidneys to become inflamed and sore, the liver to become inflamed and sore, the spleen to become inflamed and sore, the pancreas to become inflamed and sore, the gallbladder to become inflamed and sore, the prostate to become inflamed and sore, the testicles to become inflamed and sore, the ovaries to become inflamed and sore, the uterus to become inflamed and sore, the vagina to become inflamed and sore, the cervix to become inflamed and sore, the fallopian tubes to become inflamed and sore, the peritoneum to become inflamed 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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The position assumed by Senator Hanna as affecting the presidential situation is that delegations should go uninstrued in order that the voice of the party should remain unobstructed to deal with any situation as it might present itself on assembling of the convention. The senator so venturesome report says, will not interfere with any state as to any method it may see fit to adopt, but will be left free handed as to his own state. This position is declared is not antagonistic to the president and this arrangement is stated to be satisfactory to them both. Senator Hanna is positively stated not to be a candidate now, nor will he at any time be a candidate, and this position favoring uninstrued delegates is taken for the good of the party.

Of course the districts and states will do as so minded in this obstruction matter but there can be no question but that if the pressure is removed there will be less of instrued delegations. A correspondent says Senator Hanna thinks the present sentiment of the party is united largely upon the president, but that upon the assembling of the convention at Chicago with the delegates comparing notes it will look upon Roosevelt as the only logical candidate and the only man it can meet success with. If this turns out to be the case, all then well and good and the president will be renominated without opposition. But this same correspondent goes on to say referring to the attitude of the senator, that should the convention upon assembling find something prevailing, conditions not to be ignored, then, not being bound, it could proceed to act for the best interests of the party regardless of any personal followings.

Close friends of president Roosevelt are perfectly willing this uninstrued plan should be pursued and it is claimed are willing to agree that delegations should come freehanded believing honest wishes of the masses of the country favor his renomination. But with this provision, the delegations should be chosen free from influence of any cabal or scheming of any sort, and this being so, are certain of what the outcome may be. It can not be successfully disputed, as things are today, the mass of the Republican party are in favor of choosing President Roosevelt for another term. What might take place in a National convention with the close friendship of many of these delegates for prominent leaders and sympathetic feelings for favorite sons, with the unquestioned strength of Senator Hanna in every state, is beyond prophecy should by chance the delegates be free to act upon their own assumption of things. But it is undoubtedly so that with the insistence of instructions being given for the president the friends of the Ohio Senator will find some excuse for pushing their favorite. The great west at least is for President Roosevelt. He is strong with the people, laying aside the politicians and office holders altogether. Assembled in their respective state conventions fresh from the people they will favor Roosevelt delegations. It will be for their judgment to absolutely instruct beyond any other choice but the president.

FOR MEAT INSPECTIONS.

There are prospects of a national pure food law some time and if such is to be the Nation's good fortune to have one that will be enforced, the agents of the law should certainly take into cognizance the asserted bad effects of refrigerated meat, or that kept in cold storage an unreasonable period of time. Not long since an article appeared in Chicago papers to the effect eggs had been kept in cold storage a dozen years and turkeys as long, and it is an accepted fact that the meat trust caught with an oversupply of stuff on hand chuck it into cold storage and the next occasion this animal matter just about holding together is pushed on the public. Those who have any memory may recall the Thanksgiving turkey experience if they happened to get one of the left over ones for their Christmas dinner.

Medicinal science not so long since stated that it was very possible the use of this cold storage meat had a tendency to irritate the digestive organs and cause inflammation, and that there is no inspection whatever of the meat and poultry, thrown into these cold storage warehouses and meat coolers as they are called, or when they are again taken out, is notorious. This cold storage business, the most of it, is only done that the markets be kept cornered. By these

means the retailers are kept in subjection and as to the consumers, wholesaler and retailer whack it to them, the retailer because he is forced to keep even.

The Chicago Civic Federation is credited with having taken this matter up with the intention of forcing a thorough reform and having a competent meat inspection. Diseased meat is sold in the markets as is charged, unknown to the state and federal inspectors, and the federation will endeavor to have the health department resume inspection, which it seems has been dropped because the federal and state government had inspectors. There may be inspectors possibly, but if there are, consumers are not aware of it. The cold storage evil is continued with no known interference from the authorities and people never know when they are paying for an apparently innocent looking cut whether it is of an ancient cooler lineage or not. The vintage is not marked and things are taken on faith. The meat trust is paramount as it has been for some time and the retailers are helpless, for if they assert their independence, there are ways to compel obedience since the trust possesses the taxing powers. The declaration of Secretary Wilson, immense profits are made by the packers and that either the cattlemen are getting too little or the consumer paying too much will attract renewed attention to the meat trust methods.

WALL STREET'S SECOND THOUGHT.

Wall street all of a sudden was found paying strict attention to business with the result the opposition to President Roosevelt disappeared like a smoke wreath in a gale of wind. What has scared the men of high influence so thoroughly was in finding out they stood no show to dictate any nomination on the Republican side, and that upon the Democratic side was looming up boldly and defiantly, not Bryan himself, but a figure more formidable, more dangerous to their peace of mind, more surrounded by the forces of social unrest, one Hearst of New York, of Chicago, of San Francisco and also of Los Angeles and reports state of Boston as well, that is his representatives, his newspapers are located in these cities.

To every citizen who has read in these papers, it is readily seen how quick Wall street got cold feet upon the turning down proposition of the president, when it found out that the tip had gone out the prominent Democratic candidates were being bowled over one by one. Cleveland had gone down, smelted out, Gorman had politically suicided and hardly a spot left of him. Hill of New York had weeks before been effectively buried by Tammany, Parker of New York refused to guess his own riddle as to how he had voted in 1896 and 1900 and he too, had entered the wilderness of broken hopes, and there were left a few Democratic names whose mere mention gave the average Democrat of today, the Democrat of the Bryan stamp, a cold chill. Bryan too was left, but he sitting upon the broken Democratic column is unable to make up his mind to confront or not to confront a third defeat. Hearst remained formidable, and in pretty well assured possession of the Democratic machinery. He is practically now assured of the nomination as matters stand for all the power the influence, the working machinery of Bryan has been passed over to him subject to every draft that may be drawn. He is the heir of W. J. Bryan and Wall street now knows it. The business interests of the country pretty well understand it, and the manufacturing and commercial interests also. The interests of agriculture are bound up with the manufacturing interests and these two will console as they have in the past with the other vast interests aligning for social order and industrial peace.

Wall street has made up its mind better a control under Republican legislation, better obedience to such regulations as insure equity for the people and fairness for itself, than to attempt to deal with the wreckage that is very liable to be encountered with the first news of any coming Democratic triumph of the men now at the head of things.

WHY NOT UPON SAFE LINES?

An exchange paper who assumes people are criticizing our ex-president and President Roosevelt for making such statements as that labor and capital must live in harmony, says people of this country as well as those of England prefer their public men not to be too pronounced, but to confine their assertions to common platitudes. Therefore these two public men of ours, one an ex and the other an actually says this Chicago wise one, "are wiser therefore, than their sophisticated critics. They do not lose the confidence of the public by performing intellectual trapeze tricks. They are concerned with methods of ground level locomotion, not with schemes of aerial equilibration. They prosper."

It may be believed though as this editorial critic says, that the great public distrust their public men who are "too clever by half." This is to say they much prefer those whom they have elected to do high office not so much to give out new pronounced lines of thought, of reforms, as to dress their ideas in charming sentences, and high sounding platitudes, so much so as to surprise even the critics. To agree as it were with the far greater majority who prefer conservatism with their reforms, and to take such more comfortable like. Most every citizen has ideas as to what and how things ought to be, and with more or less hopes things may improve upon those lines—sometimes. Therefore when he reads in his favorite paper of the utterances of some great public man who has dressed up in well reading sentences, some of his unspoken beautiful ideals, he is delighted.

It is well our executives and ex-presidents have this trait. It is not well they should be continually churning up the

country with radical ideas and ideals, for are they not representatives of all the people, and can they now, officiate as president or ex-president of a certain political party? Therefore they must so far as they possibly can obliterate partisan lines when they come to address public assemblages or endeavor to come in rapport with those higher thoughts mostly unspoken that are presumed to dwell within the hearts of the law abiding, and conservative citizen. Both the president and ex-president have in all respects observed the proprieties in these public utterances.

JUDGE BAENSCH AND PEACE.

The address of Judge Baensch fairly presents him before the people of his state as a candidate for the office of governor. It was noticeable in that while in no respect assailing the forces of discord with impassioned words, or in any wise laying down the law and gospel as to reforms contemplated or demanded, he makes perfectly clear the duties of an executive, who having the proper knowledge of the high duties of his office, carries out such to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, not fill the state with discord and divide his party into discordant factions.

Judge Baensch assumes from the people comes the supreme command, emanating from their collective intelligence and for proper and efficient purposes of government have established such upon three bases, legislative, judicial and executive. Each is independent of the other, and yet all always working or presumed to be working in harmony. The legislature is, from the remarks of the judge, assumed to be the machinery which enacts into law the wishes of the people, since the people themselves choose who shall represent them, and as he well says your mayors, your governors execute these laws and your judges expound and construe the law.

The position that would be assumed by Judge Baensch should be chosen as executive, can be best expressed from his own definition.

"You do not assume that the legislative department will, by withholding appropriations, or by passing oppressive laws, weaken the power of the executive or lessen the dignity of the judiciary. Nor do you expect that the executive, by shrewd manipulation and dispensation of patronage, will influence or coerce the legislative department. You expect and desire each to walk between the parallels marked by the constitution."

Here is a platform, a well defined program. It is one that a man of high ideals, one desirous of standing in the best of repute with his fellow men, wishing to serve his people as they shall so instruct him to serve, would adopt. Could there be a more delicate, refined as it were, rebuke to the elements of discord, a censure of the miserable, mischievous and factional course pursued by the present executive of our state.

The speech of Judge Baensch should bring for him large accessions, as it certainly will. Here is a man who, if governor, will insure the state peace, will bring to his party harmony.

IN THE SADDLE YET.

Conservative Democrats, having an idea they were to vote in 1904 for a presidential candidate of their own, are now beginning to realize this hope is destined to be wrecked. There are reasons for believing the believers in Bryan will either absolutely control the next National convention, or will be in such numerical control as to whom the candidate shall be, if they can't name the candidate they really prefer, Bryan himself. The same old destructive policies are to be reaffirmed as have the Ohio Democrats in their late convention. The Chicago platform of 1896 and the Kansas City platform of 1900 are to be continued as essential stones in the Democratic column, and if they can't have Bryan, they will take the next thing to it, some one may control.

There is now not the slightest chance for Cleveland. Hill of New York colors enough, and yet not recognized as a blooded Bryanite in doctrine, is knocked out so soon. Gorman of Maryland, a finished party diplomat retaining the measure of party regularity and yet not bearing the full appellation, is working upon all the elements in his party and pulling all the known strings, but his success is but little more than problematical, and in the opinion of some experts, has not sufficient chances to be of betting consistence. It looks like the nominee will be of Bryan stripe, of the Bryan color and pedigree. He will wear the Bryan brand sticking out all over. Indeed there are even now many, despite all that has been said, that think the likeness of the next Democratic presidential candidate will be so near Bryan himself none may be able to tell the difference. It may be Bryan labeled as Bryan before the convention gets through. The Democrats who voted for William McKinley will never vote for Bryan or his accredited representative. This much is assured.

TWO CONVENTIONS DEMANDED.

Whatever predilection the Evening Wisconsin may have had at any time during the last legislative session to endorse the administration of Governor La Follette seems to have disappeared. The Wisconsin has spoken some approving words for Judge Baensch, and it now strongly opposes the idea of having but one convention, which is assured to be the plan of the governor.

The Wisconsin does not believe the proposition is right, and it declares, which is undoubtedly true, the people oppose this cutting off of their rights to hold two separate conventions, each at the proper time. This paper says: "The idea of forcing state politics into this convention is absurd on its face,

and calculated to distract the attention of Republicans from nominating Theodore Roosevelt as our standard bearer in 1904. That matter is big enough for any one convention to handle. The attempt to force state issues into that convention is so unwise that common sense people are surprised it should be suggested. A governor and state officers are to be elected in November, and in order to secure the last and strongest sentiment of the people, if that convention is called in August or September the interim will afford ample time to discuss the merits of the candidates and the platform which should be adopted. By a late convention the voters will get nearer to the real sentiment of the masses."

We believe that Gov. La Follette and his Madison friends will perceive the wisdom of forcing two conventions together which are to deal with distinct questions and different issues."

FAIRNESS ALL AROUND.

There is precisely as much reason and cause to denounce conspiracy in the employers as in the employees, yet one does not hear much as to the former phase. Grand juries are now or have been lately investigating into combinations of employers wherein other employers were put to great inconvenience to say nothing of heavy losses. Men outside of the combines were unable to secure supplies and unable to secure union labor as well, because both were in the conspiracy. There is not only this phase but the other phase of associations refusing to sell goods to those against whom edicts may run as to violations of rules, or of not belonging to certain defined associations of employers, manufacturers or retailers.

It is possible in the end the law may rise to the occasion and hold that whatever an individual or firm may do unincorporated, an incorporation receiving naturally special privileges, not of monopoly but of methods of carrying on business and dividing up ownership into shares of stock, must sell to all comers at the same uniform prices announced in the same territory provided of course the cash is tendered for the same. The day may come too when laws will interfere with great combinations making one price for one locality and another price for another locality, the object being to lower prices in certain territory to stamp out competition, but at present the contention seems to be to compel corporations and associations to sell at all to those against whom they have reasons to prevent securing supplies.

SENATOR CHARLES ENDORSED.

Senator Charles is receiving merited compliments on his position regarding the Isle of Pines. He has assumed the treaty should not be ratified now pending that provides for further investigation as to ownership by Cuba, and that the island which Spain never valued and which since the war has been largely occupied by American settlers shall belong to the United States.

His position against the treaty has resulted in an increased sentiment in the senate that the island should not under the circumstances go to Cuba, and it has been referred back to the foreign relations committee for further consideration. It is one more evidence that Senator Charles has the courage of his convictions.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth after strongly endorsing Senator Charles for his course, says:

"The United States has been exceedingly good to Cuba, the last generosity being the passage of the reciprocity act. The new republic can not well make complaint that she has been treated unfairly. She has had everything. The Isle of Pines was of little or no value to her under Cuban rule, and the only particular value now attached is because of the American population it has attracted. This has been drawn to the island simply because the impression had gone out that it would remain United States territory, so that Cuba is entitled in no way to the credit for its promised development. Cuba will have quite enough responsibility to care for its island republic, and can well afford to yield the Isle of Pines gracefully to the United States."

WE ARE PROGRESSING.

We have been proven to be a billion dollar country and now we will show these European ambassadors that we can do the magnificent act just as well as their countries can do. Hereafter we are to receive Europe celebrities with escorts of cavalry, and the pomp and parade and the music and the glitter will show these foreigners that the American Republic is very much alive. There will be no more dull receptions at the depots, no more colorless affairs, but with a splendor and a dash and helmeted cavaliers dashing up the fine Pennsylvania avenue in the capital or whatever place it may be, with their distinguished guest in charge. This new proceeding commenced with the honoring of the arrival of the new secretary of war, Taft, and his military reception was an honor paid to him for his invaluable services in the Philippines, while the same honor was paid to the retiring secretary, Mr. Root. Thereafter it is understood military and perhaps naval honors will be paid to all newly arriving foreign ambassadors, since the new British ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert was honored with such a military escort.

THE POWER OF ZION.

If the authorities of our cities and towns possessed the authority of a Dowie and his elders in their settlements as of Zion City a vast outcry would be continually going up. Sometimes this power would be exercised for the good of the

community, but is rather suspected most of the time, it would be utilized for personal and political purposes, that is under the present system in vogue. In Zion it seems the elders in authority have the power to banish from the sacred precincts any one whose presence is no longer desirable for any reason. It might seem the ordinary police powers and customary regulations have no effect in this city of Zion ruled by the men of Dowie and Dowie himself. An account was given not long since, of the reigning elder in the absence of Dowie ordering out of Zion limits one of the deacons of the church of Dowie for reading a Sunday newspaper, the deacon being banished along with an ordinary citizen of the place for the same offense. Now the same elder according to an account has followed this up with expelling from Zion the young lady organist, and the head director of the musical organization of Dowie's city. The offense charged was that the musical director made eyes at the organist. It is said both will really have to leave Zion.

REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE WALKS.

The damage suits in some large cities of the west have grown so enormously in number that a remedy is being sought, and that this remedy lies upon the lines of the city itself building and keeping in repair the walks, seems at least to be the only effective remedy in Chicago. It is very possible the case, thinks one writer, that the city may be somewhat as negligent as it is now in repairing the streets, but at least, the matter of repairs and renewals, will not be left to the city hall politics and the pleasure of the property holders in attending to the notice served upon them. The city authorities would do the repairing, the renewing and the building of first built sidewalks, then assessing the cost to the property owner, would have attended to a very necessary matter without cost to the general tax payer. The property owner would then be left charged with the duty of keeping the walks clear of any obstructions and clear from ice and snow in the winter season. A much healthier public sentiment would be the result.

The culling down of a Republican paper the other day for commending Mayor McClellan of New York for strictly enforcing the order against unsafe theaters, was a small piece of business and illustrates the calibre of some people who imagine they are potent in their small political world. This Mayor McClellan has nerve and after he had made a personal appeal to some nineteen theatrical managers to place their theaters in the safe condition prescribed by the laws and they had proceeded to ignore his requests, proceeded then to compel them. These men had promised the mayor to carry out the laws in response to his request, and contemptuously proceeded to ignore the law. But Mayor McClellan is not Mayor Harrison and the closed theaters will stay closed until they have complied with the law.

The first public address of Judge Baensch at La Crosse has met with a most cordial reception. His audience was large and the utter absence of all expressions of rumor, the absence of all hostility to others for differing opinions and the well conceived plan for a better administration of state finances and consequent publicity, was a pleasure to those who were present to realize as it was for the general public to read. It is assured with Judge Baensch as governor he would not assume the duties of the legislature in addition.

A singular state of things was discovered the other day in the treasury department finding out through mere inadvertence, it had been overissuing just like some other people do occasionally. It seems in some way gold certificates had been issued in excess, not of the gold in the treasury, but of the gold coined, and the result of this was that no gold coins were in hand for use. The mints were at once set to work coining gold coins and the difficulty was removed.

The movement in Appleton towards Sunday closing of saloons has resulted unexpectedly in the council passing a repeal ordinance which will receive its third reading and final passage next week. Then the town will be wide open.

The results of the visit of Mr. Conant, a member of the monetary commission, abroad, gives the state department hope something definite will be arrived at in the standardization of silver currency.

Congressman Jenkins has introduced a much needed bill which extends the period of limitations to five years, but relieving from effects of the provision prosecutions now commenced.

The day may come when speculators who raise and depress prices at their pleasure and ability of purse, will be assisted by a judicious government into an enforced retirement a while.

If national banks hold government moneys on deposit they must look pleasant when the treasury draws on them. Otherwise all such deposits are in effect a forced loan to the banks.

There is no party treason in any contest for a nomination or in citizens taking sides. Better for the party were there more.

Throughout the country are forming organizations to promote the enactment of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

It now transpires the incorporation laws of the District of Columbia are the most generous, exceeding New Jersey.

PRESS COMMENT.

Washington Star: The ice companies are announcing a raise of prices for next summer. The coal companies were kinder. They allowed a raise of price to go as a matter of course and did not insist on discussing the harrowing details.

New York Telegram: To his Bible class John D. Rockefeller, Jr., confided that a quitter in life was no good. There will evidently be no quitting in the boosting of the price of oil.

Chicago Record-Herald: Spain thinks of building another navy. When she gets ready to spend the money let us hope she will have the good judgment to patronize our shipyards.

Milwaukee News: The day of franchise-grabbing has passed in Milwaukee. The people have had their eyes opened to the fact that grasping promoters and unscrupulous capitalists need watching quite as much as other suspicious characters.

Evening Wisconsin: Justice-while-you-wait seems to be the object of endeavor in Michigan, judging by the record in the case of the murderer there who within sixty hours after the commission of the crime was sentenced to imprisonment for life. But "justice-while-you-wait" is not an inspiring phrase to the generality of folks who have had personal experience of the protracted waiting that usually precedes arrival at any conclusion in courts of law.

Chicago Chronicle: The correspondence between Russia and Japan is so polite and protracted that a good many people have forgotten what it is all about.

Detroit Tribune: It is much easier to get a bunch of representative Democrats together than it is to ascertain what they represent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Thorious will now take radium's place; but wait until fakium and snidium get a chance.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald: The new constitution of Panama is well up to date and in some respects several pegs beyond. It provides the death penalty for political crimes, like insurrections, revolutions, and the like.

Minneapolis Journal: Four French footpads attacked two gentlemen on the Bois de Boulogne in Paris the other day. The gentlemen happened to be from Kentucky. A telephone message from the hospital says that four doctors are now probing to locate the four bullets in the highwaymen's persons.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: The coroner having arrested Carter Harrison, the courts have just as promptly dismissed him. Evidently the Iroquois horror was the result of spontaneous combustion, for which no one was responsible—at least no official, in the view of the Chicago judiciary.

Philadelphia North American: That's all right about the Grand Duke Alexis breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, but, all the same, he never wrecked a shipyard trust, nor acted as president of the United States Steel corporation.

Chicago Chronicle: The suggestion to inspect the food supplied by Chicago restaurants to their patrons looks like a scheme to provide another set of worthless Carter Harrison inspectors with free lunches.

New York World: The Moors have been carrying heads on poles because the government placed an artificial value on a certain copper coin which it put into circulation. The Moors do not take kindly to the fiat school of finance.

Exchange: There are indications that Germany expects, in case Russia and Japan fight, to be able to carry off two or three of the best bones.

New York Tribune: A Texas jury has sentenced a negro to 1,000 years in prison for an attempted assault. He can have 200 years taken off for good behavior, however.

Nashville (Tenn.) American: The convention at St. Louis will be Democratic—not socialistic or populist.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Regarding the federal constitution, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university says the makers of it would scarcely recognize it if they were to see it now, after a century of steady stretching. Yet he also thinks that it is better that the constitution should be stretched than that it should break.

Denver Republican: It is simply beautiful to note the promptness of corporations to reward heroism when it saves their property from destruction. Kate Shelley, who prevented a train from going into the Des Moines river twenty-three years ago by flagging it with her new red Sunday petticoat, has just been made a station agent on that road.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Mr. Adkies having announced himself as again a candidate for the senate, Delaware feels to believe that any little financial stringency she may be enduring stands to have relief before the session is over.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Col. Bryan would do well to take a little advice from statesmen of experience before he carries his threat of bolting into execution. Senator Teller bolted in 1896 and has been weeping ever since.



THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The World's Greatest Luxury.—Is a forgetful peaceful sleep. Many people suffer all night from the troubled sleep of indigestion, which the eating of a biscuit and glass of water before retiring would have prevented. It is not advisable to eat heavy or rich food before going to bed, but if you feel at all hungry nature's cries will cause you disturbance if you do not make an attempt to satisfy that hunger before going to sleep.

The best position in sleeping is to lie slightly on the right side. Do not throw the arms over the head, and do not curve up the legs. There is a great temptation to do this when one is tired, but should be resisted. Do not use a bolster, only a moderately high pillow, and do not sleep on feathers, as they are debilitating. There is nearly always a draft felt from under the bed; this can be remedied by covering the wire mattress with newspapers. If swan's down quilts can be afforded they are ideal covering, being warm and light. All heavy blankets should be strenuously avoided, and therefore the habit of throwing a fur coat or other heavy blanket over the bed for extra warmth is a bad one. Windows should be slightly opened day and night. Flowers should never remain in a sleeping room and the less heavy drapery that is about the better. If the bed rejoices in valances they should be kept scrupulously clean.

How to Carry Your Umbrella.—The smart girl has a new little way, and not an altogether commendable one, of carrying her umbrella these days. She used to hold it by the handle in an ordinary common-sense way; now she grasps it at the middle, and swings it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the handle pointing downward in front of her, and the sharp ferrule-end sticking out behind, a menace to the eyes of all pedestrians unlucky enough to follow her. She buys her umbrella to match in color her rain-coat, and it generally has more handles than one. The umbrella with three different handles is no uncommon thing this year. The handles screw on and are very easily adjusted. Woman's Home Companion.

Maple Syrup Without Maple.—The latest suggestion for maple syrup without the maple comes from a Virginia woman and may send a wave of consternation over the sugar camps of Vermont and Northern New York. "Take clean corn-cobs," says this economical woman, "and cover with water; let them boil until all of the substance is boiled out, and you will have a liquid about the color of tea; strain this carefully through a fine cloth, add brown sugar and boil down to a nice syrup. Let it stand one day, and it is ready for use. You can not tell this from pure maple syrup, and it is much cheaper."

A Simple Preventive.—A Jamaica woman who was traveling out west some time ago heard complaints about the swarms of ants which infested every house and got into all the food. "There is a very simple remedy," she told her Western friends. "Rub chalk on the legs of the cupboard. The ants cannot crawl up over the chalk."

To Test the Purity of Water.—Take some of the suspected water in a clean glass-stoppered bottle; add a little pure cane sugar, expose, having well stopped the bottle, to the light in a warm room. Should the water, even after a week's exposure, become turbid, it is dangerously impure for drinking; if it remains clear, it is safe.

For Leather Upholstered Chairs.—If the leather is rubbed and beginning to look worn, the white of an egg applied with a soft rag will greatly restore it and make it last much longer.

Winter Diet.—Winter is the season for rich pies, fruit cake and sweet preserves as well as for heavy meats. The diet most agreeable to a man of normal appetite in winter says the Philadelphia Record is the one which is most wholesome and necessary for him. The flesh of full grown animals, such as beef or mutton, is better in the months of December and January than at any other time because it can be hung to ripen in the open air, instead of in close larders or refrigerators.

Rich soups made of the tougher portions of these nourishing meats, as well as roasts, broils and boiling pieces, should be regularly served in winter. In summer considerably less meat, and that of a more delicate nature, such as young lamb, veal or poultry, is required.

Preserved fruits and rich spiced puddings are more valuable winter food than fresh fruits, which are always scarce in the depth of winter, and proportionately expensive. Sweet marmalades and jellies that call for a great deal of sugar are also necessary in winter, as the human system needs the heating qualities of sugar more in cold than in warm weather.

It is not always a degenerate taste that prompts delicate children to cry for candies in winter; it is generally because their systems actually need the sugar which science recognizes as a food necessary to keep the fires of life burning. It would be foolish to imagine, however, because a certain amount of sugar is necessary that a larger amount will do no harm. When too much sugar is

taken into the system the stomach has no chance to digest bread and meat.

The housekeeper should not be afraid to use spices and seasoning in a reasonable manner for they help to digest the rich fats so necessary to winter diet.

Language of the Eyes.—Gray eyes which turn green with anger or excitement show that their possessor has a choleric temperament.

The white of the eyes showing beneath the iris denotes cool deliberation, while those in which the upper lid passes horizontally across the pupil tell of decided mental ability.

Eyes, with long, sharp corners indicate the possession of great discernment and penetration.

A melancholy temperament and blue eyes are a conjunction scarcely ever to be met with.

Brown eyes are said to be the strongest, though, again, those very pale blue eyes are the ones having mesmeric power.

Never trust a person who looks at you out of the sides of his eyes. Of course habitually is here meant, and not once in a while.

Upturned eyes are typical of devotion, and wide-open orbs tell us that their owner is of a rash disposition.

Perhaps the most beautiful color for eyes is violet, a tint seen fairly often in the eyes of young children and kittens, but seldom preserved in mature years, though Irish people have more than their share of this especial beauty.

Four Practical Suggestions.—If a bucket of paint has to be left open, stir it thoroughly, so as to dissolve all the oil, then fill up with water. When the paint is to be used, pour off the water, and the paint will be as fresh as when first opened. If a picture has been crushed in the mails or in any other way, dampen the creases, and press with a warm iron. Turn your push lap-robe so that the nap runs down. It will then catch on your clothing and will not be continually slipping away from you on a cold day. Rub rousting pans with newspapers before putting them away, and they will not rust.—Woman's Home Companion.

To Erase Stains.—Look over both tablecloth and napkins before they are put to soak. Place the stained portion of the linen over a deep bowl and pour boiling water through it, repeating the operation until the stain disappears. Soap will set stains made by fresh fruit, so it is necessary that they should be taken out before being laundered.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Because of the odor as well as the stomach avoid frying bacon or using lard in the chafing dish.

When mending gloves use cotton rather than silk, as it will not cut the kid. If your shoes get wet, wipe off all dirt with a damp cloth, then rub them with sweet oil or cream.

In the etiquette of hansom cabs, the lady gets in first and sits on the side nearest to the pavement.

For discolored piano keys rub with a cloth moistened with eau de Cologne or other spirit, and dipped in prepared chalk.

A little dry orange peel will revive a fire which is nearly out, as will also a small quantity of sugar.

Lemon and watercress are ideal garnishing for broiled squabs over which a little butter and minced parsley have been spread.

To extract the juice from lemons easily, place them in a moderate oven for five minutes before squeezing.

When an engagement is broken off the ring, as well as all other presents, is returned. Letters should be destroyed.

Many people complain that onion renders a salad impossible for them. Some of them are not disagreeably affected by a half-teaspoonful of the juice.

To remove tea or coffee stains from table linen, stretch the stained part over a basin and pour boiling water through.

If you put a little whiting every day in the water in which you rinse your silver you will not need to clean it so often.

Make your own blacking for boots by mixing four ounces of ivory black, three ounces of coarse sugar, one tablespoonful of sweet oil and one pint of beer.

After cabbage water, or anything with a strong odor has been poured down the sink dissolve a little permanganate of potash in hot water and pour this down. It will quite banish the unpleasant smell.

The last arrival in a drawing room usually takes a seat left vacant near the mistress of the house, that she may have a few words with her before a fresh arrival is announced.

Common kerosene is excellent in cleaning hardwood or stained floors. Sweep carefully and dust before applying the oil. Use only a small quantity at a time wiping a small space, then rubbing the oil up with a soft absorbent flannel cloth.

When packing one's finery for traveling roll ribbons and sash ends up tightly and fasten the end with a small pin. To fold them means to crease them across at regular intervals, and this surely involves the use of an iron before they are wearable.

Among the things one never sees in an artistic house are plush table covers and satin hangings. These, with throws, marble-topped tables and marble mantel-

pieces are strictly tabooed. But some fine old houses have marble mantels which their owners think, and rightly, are too handsome to remove or conceal.

The simplest and most satisfactory method of cleaning brass and irons, brass bedsteads, curtain rods and the like is to dampen a cloth with ammonia, then rub it briskly over a piece of pumice soap. This mixture applied to brass acts like magic. It is necessary only to dampen the cloth with the ammonia and with a small quantity of pumice soap the work is accomplished.

FOR THE TABLE.

Save the Bones.—Save all the bones left on the carving plate, whether beef, mutton or veal, as well as the juice left in the carving dishes, for soups and stock. The soluble portions which these bones contain are as necessary as any other part of our food. On ironing day, when you are obliged to have a fire for several hours, cover the bones with cold water, bring to a boiling point; skin and simmer gently for three hours; strain and put aside and you will have a large bowl of clear jelly, ready to use for soups or sauces at a moment's notice. Water is a poor substitute and stock should not cost a penny. In summer the bones will not keep for a week. Boil on ironing day and again on baking day. It is extravagant to use a fire for one thing only.

Buttermilk Bread.—Two pounds of flour, brown or white, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-eighth ounce of bicarbonate of soda, a pinch of salt, a dessertspoonful of white sugar, if liked. Put the flour into a basin, and mix all the other ingredients on a board, taking care to leave no lumps; add to the flour, and mix in a firm dough, with sour buttermilk, knead it a little, make it into loaves and bake it at once. Sour does not mean rancid buttermilk. If it is sweet, double the baking powder and leave out the soda; but it will not be so good.

A Cheap Plum Cake.—A cheap plum cake calls for half a cup of butter, 1 cup of brown sugar, a cup of molasses, 2 eggs, a gill of new milk, 4 cups of flour, sifted with an even teaspoonful of soda and spices to the taste, 2 cups of seeded raisins, 2 cups of cleaned currants, a quarter of a pound of candied citron, cut in thin shreds. Bake the cake very slowly for two hours or longer. Ice it thickly when it is perfectly cold. Let it cool in the pan before icing it.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—Grate two large raw potatoes; add a cup of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt, make into a batter with sweet milk and fry on hot griddle. The griddle should always be set where it can heat slowly an hour before using. Of course, a soapstone griddle is best, but an ordinary 15-cent one answers the purpose if kept clean and smooth. A bit of fat bacon rind on a fork is the best for greasing.

How to Make Sponge Pudding.—Soak three sponge cakes in milk, add a little sugar the juice and rind of a lemon, three eggs well beaten, and one pint of milk. Bake in a buttered pie dish in a slow oven till set.

DRESS HINTS.

For the spring the voile costume will be the leader.

Walking suits of voile on the order of the French tailored style are the latest. Ribbons will be extensively used for millinery purposes this spring.

One of the season's novelties is ribbon with a gold effect.

Included among the ornaments for spring hats are large gilt and silver plaques.

Braids will play an important part in the trimmings of the spring and summer.

For spring and summer the waist of Persian lawn will take precedence in the cotton group.

All the new summer gowns shown are very fluffy affairs, with berthes and lace, and it is noticed that all have very full, puffy elbow sleeves.

One of the prettiest and daintiest shirt waists shown for the coming summer's wear is made of dotted muslin combined with lace and rows of pale pink wash ribbon.

About the buckles too much can never be said. They are such marvelous things as to be really works of art, and their workmanship, as well as their materials, places them on a level with any jewel in one's jewel box.

FALL BACK ON COUNTRY BOYS

Railroad Company Employs Them to Keep the Tracks Clear.

The C. M. & St. P. railway has gone into the rural districts and engaged country boys from off the farms to shovel snow off the tracks and out ditches to enable the water to run off. In Racine yards a force of husky farmer boys, not too proud to help the railway out, are busy clearing switches and doing other similar work for the company. The company claims that while there are hundreds of men in the cities they have to invade the country territory for help. Let the proud mortals think of Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter, for an inspiration to pick up the shovel and pick.

The thaw of the past twenty-four hours has saved the railway companies considerable money, as men were busy all along the lines shoveling the snow from switches, but now are cutting ditches for water to run off.

The views of Admiral Dewey favoring heavy fighting ships have been accepted and the naval board will draw plans to this end in view.

"Tim said a bottle and a glass will make a person mellow. But Rocky Mountain Tea's the drink that keeps us up a fellow."—Kradwell-Tolson Drug Co.

DAKOTA, MONSTER CRAFT, LAUNCHED

Companion Steamship of Minnesota Has Length of 630 Feet Over All.

J. J. HILL, WITNESS OF THE CEREMONY

Members of Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Paul Present—

Trial Trip to be Made in September.

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 6.—The steamship Dakota, for the Great Northern Steamship company, was successfully launched today from the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding company amid a din of salutes from whistles of vessels, factories and locomotives and the cheers of fully 5,000 spectators. Miss Mary Flemington of Ellendale, N. D., was sponsor, and as the great craft began to slip away from the christening stand she broke a bottle of champagne on the prow saying, "I christen thee Dakota."

On the christening stand were Gov. Abram Chamberlain, President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Steamship company and many members of the board of trade of Minneapolis and St. Paul with ladies.

The Dakota, like her sister ship, the Minnesota, which was launched at the Eastern shipbuilding company's yard in April, 1903, is of the largest type of cargo and passenger vessels built in the United States. Their dimensions are 620 feet over all, 73 feet, 6 inches breadth, 56 feet moulded depth, 33 feet draught and gross tonnage 22,000. Triple expansion engines of 11,000 horse power driving twin screws are expected to develop an average speed of fourteen knots an hour.

The contracts for the Dakota and the Minnesota were awarded early in 1900 to the Eastern Shipbuilding company, the contract price for each vessel being \$2,500,000. In June of that year work was commenced on permanent ways. The keels were laid down in September. The vessels were designed by William A. Fairbairn, the marine architect of the shipbuilding company, embracing the ideas of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway company. It is estimated that the Minnesota will be ready for her trial next July and the Dakota in September.

FAVORS APPROPRIATION

House Committee Votes for Naval Station—Leaves Site to Secretary of Navy.

Racine people are again interested in the naval training station. They are wondering if Senator Charles Spooner and Congressman Cooper can land the same for this locality. Dispatches from Washington stated that an appropriation of \$250,000 for the establishment of the station upon the great lakes has been agreed upon by the house committee on naval affairs and will be included as a paragraph in the naval appropriation bill.

No particular site for the station is designated, the secretary of the navy being given discretion to select the most desirable site. Should the provision be enacted into law, the secretary would be expected to follow the report of the commission which investigated the several sites offered and decided that Bluff point north of Chicago, offers the most advantageous site. A hot fight will be precipitated in congress when the question is considered as congressmen from several states on the great lakes are urging bills for the selection of sites in their respective districts.

COAL PRICES THE SAME

No Increase Made or Intended in Racine—Plenty Here for Rest of Winter.

It has been published that the price of coal was to be increased, the cause being the recent cold weather. At Kenosha it was quoted at \$8 per ton and that Racine dealers had boosted the price to that figure. While it may be true that \$8 coal prevails at Kenosha, it is not so in Racine. It is quoted at \$7.75 at all of the yards in Racine, delivered, but when carried in is \$8.

Inquiry reveals that in April last coal sold at \$7.25 a ton and from that time and up to September 1st ten cents a ton was added. On September 1 it was \$7.75 and thus it has remained all winter, the cold weather not having a tendency to increase. So far as can be ascertained there will not be an increase here.

There is sufficient hard coal in the market to last through the winter and until navigation opens. No coal has been received by rail the past winter, but on the contrary the Clary & Co.

yards are shipping ten car loads a day out of the city. The consumption of coal during the winter has been much larger than in several winters previous.

JOHN McDONALD IS DEAD

Dropsy of the Heart Ends Life of One of Racine's Old Residents, Aged 65.

John McDonald, an old citizen and a good man, passed away at 2 o'clock this morning at his home No. 410 Wisconsin street, of dropsy of the heart, aged 65 years. Deceased had been a sufferer of the ailment for a number of years, but for twelve months the disease has been aggravated and finally ended his life.

Deceased was born in New York state where he grew to manhood. For many years he was in the grocery business with his father and over thirty-eight years ago he came to Racine. During his entire residence here he has been a hard working and conscientious man. For eight years he was employed as night watchman for the E. L. Hedstrom Coal company; then he was in the express business and with his wife conducted a store on Wisconsin street.

About one year or longer ago he went to Baldwin county, Ala., where he took up land, but his health would not permit his conducting a farm and he came home to Racine. Since that time he had not seen a well day and although he suffered much he bore his lot with great patience and fortitude.

John McDonald was a good citizen, an honest and upright man, kind and indulgent to his wife and children, a desirable neighbor and ever for right and fairness. He was well known throughout the city, and it is doubtful if he had a known enemy.

There survives him a wife and three children: Mrs. Paul Lawson, Chicago; Mrs. Ada Lynn, Baldwin county, Ala.; and Frederick McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.

The time of funeral has not been decided upon and will be announced later.

Smader.—At an early hour this morning Michael Smader, a pioneer farmer of the town of Caledonia, died in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Smader was born in Bohemia in the year 1832 and came to Racine county over thirty years ago, purchasing a farm in Caledonia, where he has resided ever since. By hard and careful work he cultivated a fine farm. He was favorably known to almost every man in Caledonia and Racine. He had a reputation for honesty and integrity and friends and neighbors alike respected him. Three sons, Joseph and Thomas Smader, Racine; John Smader, Caledonia and five daughters, Mrs. Joseph Beuthe, Hillsboro, Wis.; Mrs. Frank Rybnick, Mrs. V. Krupa, Mrs. F. Dostal, and Miss Catharine Smader, of Racine, besides a wife, survive to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m., from his late home in Caledonia.

Rasmussen.—Theodore Rasmussen aged 18 years, died this morning of dropsy, at the home of his parents, 1126 Albert street. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 p. m., from the house and 2 o'clock from Trinity M. E. church on La Salle street.

BUTLER IS NOT GUILTY

Jury Says Testimony Against Him Was That of Boodlers and Perjurors.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 6.—Edward Butler of St. Louis tried on a charge of bribing members of the St. Louis house of delegates to secure the passage of a city lighting bill in 1890 was found not guilty today by a jury which had been out since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Previous to the finding of the jury, it had been reported to the court that no verdict could be reached.

Judge graves thereupon requested the jury to retire again saying he would recall them in a short time.

About eighteen ballots were taken according to Foreman Rosser, and at the start the jury stood 10 for acquittal, 2 for conviction.

"The jurors" Mr. Rosser said, "did not want to convict the defendant on the testimony of boodlers and perjurers, whose statements were flatly contradicted by men of good character."

"Again we did not think the circumstances pointed to the defendant's guilt."

SPEND \$1,100 IN MAN HUNT

And Bedford Citizens Subscribe \$1,200 More to Forest Out Murderer.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 6.—Citizens of Bedford, have spent \$1,000 trying to find the murderer of Sarah Schaefer and they have not been able to find a trail that leads up to him. The authorities have not been able to find a motive that is satisfactory, but are confident that they will get the man. Money is being subscribed freely by business men to continue the search. Twelve hundred dollars have been added to the fund in the last twenty-four hours.

Russia and Japan are still jabbing at each other, but there is no doubt both are primed for war. In event of war this country is expected to maintain a strictly neutral attitude.

You need clean healthy bowels just as much as pure, wholesome food; without either, you cannot keep well. Bowel-regularizing Rocky Mountain Tea cleanses all impurities from the system, tea or tablets. Kradwell-Tolson Drug Co.

FUN AT COOPER'S EXPENSE

His Baldness Provocative of Hearty Laughter in the House.

Washington correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel. The personal acquaintances of Representative Henry A. Cooper of Racine know that his lofty and well shaped dome of intellectuality is as bald as an egg. Mr. Cooper's forehead runs away over to the back of his neck, and so long has he been in that condition that he has ceased to be troubled by references to his baldness. But he cannot stand the interjection of the fact into the staid and solemn debates of the house. Mr. Cooper got into a debate on a bill providing for stopping the practice of docking horses' tails in the District of Columbia. And this was the result:

Mr. Cooper.—Why does anybody dock a horse's tail?

Mr. Perkins.—First, because it looks a great deal better. Why do you cut your hair instead of having it down over your shoulders? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper.—That is the cruelest question I have been asked in a great many years. (Laughter.) As a gentleman in my city used to say, "That is very un-wrong."

Then the house went into convulsions.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WORLD'S FAIR

St. Louis 1904 NEWS St. Louis 1904

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JOURNAL

RACINE, WIS.

Coal! Coal!

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SCRANTON COAL

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Costs no more than any other. One

ton of it means 2600 pounds of pure

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Burns to an ash. Try it, and you will

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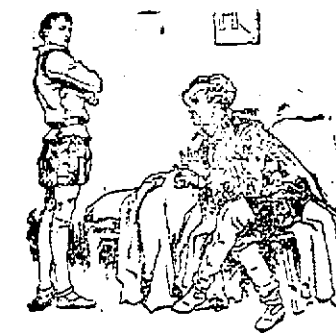
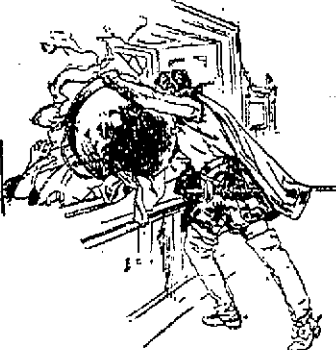
REAL ESTATE

COLLIER

Union Grove, Wis.

[CONTINUED.]

one eye in a sling, "then you bachelor?"



WE can and will save your life-on

They were terrible words, more terrible than I know now than either hear I understand then. They so shook me that when I awoke I crouched trembling, on

pullet, hiding my face in a fit of not taking heed of my jallors or of apances. "Die and be forgotten! Die be forgotten!" The doom rang in my ears, and I answered, "Die and be forgotten!"

roused me from this misery. It was the sound of a kindly, familiar voice speaking English. I looked up and found a Dutchman bending over me with a face

infinite distress. With him, but a
behind him, stood Van Tree, pale
vicious eyed, tugging his scanty beard
gazing about him like a dog seeking
some one to fasten upon. "Poor lad!

lad!" the old man said, his voice shrill as he looked at me. I sprang to my feet, the iron rattling as I dashed my hand across my eyes. "It is all right!" I murmured. "I had a—but never

that. It was like a dream. Only to
dare to look to herself," I con-
tinue rather vehemently. "Clarence is
he is in Canton. I have seen him."

"Aye," I said, with a laugh that was three parts hysterical—indeed I was tingling all over with excitement.

has been here to offer me my life. I would help him in his schemes. When he was the temper and died and he—he said I should die and "get on!" I added trembling, yet laughing:

"I think he is the tempter!" said Lindstrom solemnly, his face very red and therefore a liar and the fact that you may die, lad, today—p

you must—but forgotten you shall
while we live, or one of us lives, or
the children who shall come after us
be a list!"

I got my hands, with a surge, on the old man, and turning my back on him went and looked out of the window. The sun was rising. The tower of the great minster, seen now for the first

rose in stately brightness above
roofs and gables and the
dormer windows. Down in the street
grayness and chill had lingered, but
was a very glow of light and warm

color—the rising of the May sun. I turned round, I was myself again. The calm beauty of that sight had spoiled my soul. "Is it time?" I said, che- For the crowd was gathering below

"I think it is," Master Lindstrom answered. "We have obtained leave with you. You need fear no violence from the man who was

the streets, for the lady was still alive and may recover. I have with the magistrates this morning continued, "and found them be- posed to you, but the subdean has

jurisdiction with them, as the
the bishop of Arras, who is dean
minster, and he is, for some reason
bitter against you."

mean?" I asked. "I know the name of the emperor's shrewd and powerful minister by whose advice the Netherlands this time ruled."

but his deputy is. Were it not for
But, there, it is no good talking of
the Dutchman said, breaking off a
time to

To be Continued.

Natural Deduction.

"Ah," observed the man who
one eye in a sling, "then you

at bachelor?"

BABCOCK'S DISTRICT

Hottest Scene of the Political Battle Is Now Being Fought Out There.

MILWAUKEE'S LIGHTING PLANT

Madison Iceboat Beats All Others—Prison Reformers Think Well of Wisconsin—Traps for Girls.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.—Apart from Mr. Cook's declaration in which he declares himself "a Republican," there is nothing new in politics. The indictment of a Milwaukee senator for accepting \$100 in connection with the



STATE TREASURER KEMP.

passage of the barbers' commission bill is a choice morsel for the administration men. "Barney" could doubtless tell a good deal if he cared to talk about political methods at Madison and make a sensation that might transcend partisan bounds. The Babcock free pass incident is still echoing, but the demand that the assistant adjutant general resign has caused in the circle of his political associates. This whole campaign really centers about the Third district where Mr. Babcock is having the struggle of his life. He has got to the delirious mood on the pass question, and he now says that he will go into the district and make the whole thing redound as a routback on Congressman Babcock. Mr. Babcock's father, George I. Babcock, is a capital watchman at Madison. The stalwarts are doing good work in their Madison headquarters. They have money enough to work with, for the governor's enemies are so heated that it is a work of love to lay down their dollars.

Can Babcock Get Fifty-Two Votes.

Congressman Babcock is the first to pit his strength against Governor LaFollette this year, and the trial between these two veterans will be an interesting spectacle. Babcock won out in his first fight for an early convention, which will be held at Baraboo March 3. There will be delegates to the convention, apportioned as follows: Crawford county, 9; Grant, 20; Iowa, 13; Janesville, 12; Richland, 10; Sauk, 18; LaFayette, 18. Babcock must get fifty-two votes to secure the nomination. His friends are confident that he will. However, the LaFollette men, by bringing out a man in each county, are endeavoring to capture the local delegations, so as to hunch or trade them against Babcock when the time comes.

Mr. Cook to Republicans.

Mr. Cook's manifesto, dated Jan. 29, is like himself—cordial and friendly, without antagonizing any class. He says some good things. He is for a "government for all, without cliques, clans, or factions, but yielding to every duty and conscious of every right." He proposes "a sincere and fearless executive." His purpose is "to be nominated and elected governor—not for self, but service—through a reunited party and to restore political peace and execute good government." And he concludes that he is "free from official entanglement or factional alliance."

Public Ownership in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee may vote on the question of a municipal lighting plant this spring. Mayor Rose has recommended to the council that such a proposition be submitted to the people. It would cost half a million dollars. The idea of municipal plants is growing. Illinois leads all the states in number, having 346 electric light and power stations, while in the whole United States there are 3,620. The Illinois plants cost some \$38,000,000 and earn nearly \$7,000,000 a year. In 1881 there was but one central electric light and power station in the United States owned by a municipality. Now there are 815. The progressive middle west states are in the lead in this respect.

Winter Sports.

The extreme cold weather has put a damper on horse racing in Madison this winter, and this accompanied with abundance of snow, shortly after the lakes froze over, spelled the beating. Bowling and skat have been substituted by many and are live topics here. Since the victory of Mr. Emil Bauerbach's iceboat, the "Princess," in the international ice-boating regatta at

Gull Lake, Mich., Madison sportsmen are already predicting that the capital city will capture the big event for next year. Unfortunately, the race was only for a cup put up by W. R. Hearst, and to swing this important winter meeting the Princess must be first in the race for the Stuart trophy cup, which comes later. The Princess won an easy victory in the first race, beating out her nearest competitor by 4.06 seconds.

The Madison boat's victory will probably dispell the eastern sports theory that the western style yacht is behind the times. In horse racing Diamond H., owned by William Gamm, retains the prestige of being among the fastest horses on ice in the state. The little sorrel has not been able to equal its state record for the half mile in 1.04 1/2, but has been fast enough to win in the one official race held this winter under the auspices of the Madison Driving club. Mr. Charles Fess, with Alzago, gives Mr. Gamm's horse a close race. Madison was represented in the bowling tournament at LaCrosse by three 5-men teams, all of which won cash prizes. The Madison Kings defeated a LaCrosse club for second place by one pin. The capital city was a strong favorite for the state bowling tourney next year, but lost the honor to Oshkosh by one vote. A city league composed of nine 5-men teams has been organized and is now active bowling a lengthy schedule.

Railroads Watching Taxation.

George R. Peck and the other big railroad lawyers were in Madison the other afternoon trying to show the state tax commission that its total of "other property" in Wisconsin (apart from railroad property) is not big enough; that is, if the real and personal should bear more of the burden, the railroads would bear less. The railroad people have been working up figures of their own. The real property in Milwaukee county is assessed at only 50 per cent. of its real value was one of the significant remarks made by Mr. Craodon. In the case of personal property he said the percentage was much lower, probably not over 25 per cent. Outside of Milwaukee county the assessment of real estate in the state does not reach over 60 per cent. of the real value. Besides the investigation in Milwaukee county the committee also presented the results of assessment work in six other counties of the state. It was found that the local assessment in these several places ranged from 54.5 to 80 per cent. of the real value. Mr. E. C. Mason and Mr. S. W. Gillman, expert accountants of Madison, have recently been appointed to assist the railroad commissioner in his examination of the books of the railroads doing business in Wisconsin. The examination being for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to find what rebates have been made to shippers, and not returned as gross earnings, and not, therefore, taxed.

No doubt State Treasurer Kemp will welcome any additional revenue from these sources.

Wisconsin and Convicts.

A Bulletin issued by a society which looks after ex-convicts speaks nicely of this state on penal lines. It says Wisconsin, which has so long had its most excellent board of control, is known to have perhaps a better system of county jails than any state in this section. The new state reformatory is rapidly getting in line with the best principles of reformatory discipline and industry. Unfortunately, the indeterminate feature of the parole law which was provided for this institution, is not fully sustained by the courts and is ineoperative. It is hoped that such changes as may be necessary will be made in the constitution, so that this law may be applied not only to the reformatory, but to the state prison as well, where no provision is made for the employment of the men after their discharge. As for Iowa, Governor Cummins said recently no new penal legislation had been made in that state in fifty years. Nevertheless, Iowa has imitated our system of a state board of control, and Minnesota has followed in its wake. While there are fewer prisoners in this state, yet the one parole agent provided by the state is by no means able to adequately supervise both the paroled and discharged men. Hence, the need of the Central Howard association to supplement his efforts, as well as to look after the men from the county jails and workhouses.

Luring Girls to St. Louis.

There was a man in town the other day giving his life to a curious philanthropy. Minneapolis is his home, and he says the practice of luring girls into disreputable homes through "blind" advertisements in the newspapers is very common. He sells a book of his experiences at 25 cents a copy and says he sells fifty a day. He tells stories of girls offered positions "with light work," and when they are once in the door, their trunk and clothes are secreted so they cannot get away. In one case, a female detective of a mission answered an "ad" and found the door locked behind her. The woman answered the visitor's questions, who said she thought she would not stay, though no information was given her to make her suspect the nature of the place. She knew from the number of the house that she was in one of the most notorious houses of Minneapolis. The visitor repeated her desire to go, but the woman insisted that she stay, whereupon the detective drew a revolver from her dress and drew toward the door. It was unmoved toward her. To show what seems to be the immorality of the newspaper, although information was sent to the office as to the character of the "ad" and it disappeared from the columns for three days, it then appeared afresh, reading as innocently as ever, but no doubt luring young women to the downward path.

ORLANDO BURNETT.



When a cow wades belly deep into a filthy pool fostering in the heat and fouled with excretions her milk will inevitably suffer, says R. H. Forbes of the Arizona experiment station. Not only will the foul odors of the water she drinks be imparted in some measure to the milk, but millions of bacteria, adhering to her hair and udder, will, when she is dried off and milked, find their way as dust into the milk pail. Quick souring of milk in warm weather and undesirable changes in butter and cheese, caused by bacteria, result.

It would seem that these are sufficient reasons why cows should be prevented from having access to foul water, but there is the additional reason of danger to the health of the animal from disease germs which may be present.

Although these are dangers that it is well worth while to guard against, it is evident, as Mr. Pernet points out, "that outbreaks of typhoid fever occur which, if the cause were carefully traced, would be found to come not from the milk as it leaves the cow, but from vessels which had been washed with contaminated water," and he calls attention to the fact that "since the advent of the cream separator, which is usually driven by steam power, steam has been used to clean all the utensils in the dairy. Not only is it efficient for this purpose, but as a germ destroyer there is nothing better, because it penetrates to the bottom of the seams and heats the metal to such a degree as to kill dangerous germs."

The Co-operative Creamery.

Necessity is the mother of invention and a few other things, according to Creamery Journal. That a business enterprise should grow out of a combination of compelling circumstances and not from choice seems strange at first thought. Yet it was in this way that the first co-operative creamery came about. John Stewart was running a creamery for the good farmers about Maynard, Ia., but John didn't make it pay, and the farmers were left with a creamery and cows, but no place to sell their milk. So, as a last resort, they accepted Sam Shilling's offer to run their plant and divide the earnings among the stockholders.

This was the first co-operative creamery. Today there are hundreds of them, with their factories dotting the western prairies, owned by the farmers, run by the farmers and paying farmers' profits.

There always will be co-operative creameries as long as creameries shall last, and how there can be an end to them we do not see. There is no safer system.

We find no fault with private creameries. There are lots of good ones, many run faultlessly, but the co-operative system has yet to find its superior if indeed its equal from the farmers' standpoint.

To Get Highly Flavored Butter.

In the matter of making butter the private dairymen can learn a great deal from his creamery brother, says H. D. Otis in Chicago News. The latter has made the subject of butter making a life study, and many of the things that he has discovered can be applied to advantage on the farm. It is assumed that the milk and cream will receive the best of care previous to reaching the cream vat.

High flavor or quick aroma of butter is due to the breaking up of the milk sugar, forming lactic acid, and is possibly the result of a series of germs that get into the cream during the process of ripening (souring). If cream is churned while sweet considerable butter will be lost in the buttermilk and the butter will lack flavor, no matter what the cows are fed. If cream ripens too much we will get sour butter or what Professor McKay calls "rotten egg flavor." Cream ready to be churned has a smooth, granular appearance, with a sharp, acid taste. When cream reaches this condition it should either be churned at once or cooled down to about 50 degrees and warmed to 53 or 60 degrees when churned. So important is the right amount of acid that our best butter makers have what is called an acid test for determining the amount.

Will Aford Protection.

Federal authorities will co-operate with the Minnesota dairy and food commission in preventing the practice of misbranding Minnesota butter and cheese. The attention of the secretary of agriculture has been called to this, and he has informed State Commissioner McConnell that any such cases will be prosecuted by the department of justice under the law of 1902, which imposes a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 for introducing in any state or territory dairy or food products falsely labeled as to the state or territory in which they are produced.

Cows Need Shelter.

The highly developed dairy cow has a thin skin and a thin coat of hair, so do not expect her to withstand storms as well as the range steer or shaggy Galloway. Provide now a straw shed when thrashing. If nothing better is available this will be satisfactory for the coming winter.

Cheese Confiscated.

The Minnesota dairy and food department recently confiscated about 10,000 pounds of skim cheese in St. Paul. This seizure was found in one of the commission houses. The commission merchant pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$25, losing the cheese as well.



She—Which figure in the quadrille did you like best?
He—Yours, dear.

The Poor Artist.



She (gushingly)—I saw your picture at the academy, Mr. Brush, and it was just heavenly.
He—Heavenly, eh? Maybe that was why it was "skied."

Couldn't Help It.



"Why did you smile that little lad?"
"Well, you see, lady, I just felt like I had ter hit something, an' he was handiest."—San Francisco Examiner.

Annoying.



Irate Citizen Bug—Darn this new asphalt anyway. Why don't they put up signs when they are fixing up the streets?—New York Evening Journal.

A Word to the Wise.



Cholly Choffer—And tell me, my good man, if an automobile runs over somebody in your little town is he fined? Tarrantula Pete—Nope; buried.

Black Male.



—New-York Times.

TO MAKE SAHARA A SEA.

French engineers have declared it is perfectly feasible to convert the desert of Sahara into a vast lake, thus opening to commerce great regions of the interior of Africa, which can now only be reached by long, tedious and dangerous caravan journeys. They say that a large portion of the desert lies below the level of the Atlantic, and that by digging a canal to let in the waters of the ocean the great change could be effected easily and at a cost which would be small compared to the benefits which would accrue.

If the whole desert lay below the level of the Atlantic the flooding of it would create a sea more than four times as big as the Mediterranean, but as the Sahara is composed of elevated plateaus, mountain ranges and depressions, only a part would be covered with water when the waves of the ocean were let in, and the new sea thus formed would be an irregular body of water, probably of about the same size as the Mediterranean. Great commercial cities would at once spring up on its shores and trade and civilization strike at once to the heart of Africa. The sea of Sahara may never become a reality, but, in any event, it is a gigantic and pleasing dream.

At Least Showed Kind Heart.

There was a worthy Irish member of parliament who was so generous that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his checks had one little drawback—they were never honored. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district, hearing of the member's popularity, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the member was not shaken. "Why, sure, it is because he shows his willingness to assist but for lack of funds," was the reply.

His Orthography at Fault.

The Teacher—See here. This excuse says you have a broken leg.
The Truant—Yes'm. I didn't know how to spell diphtheria.—Houston Chronicle.

MIXED DRINKS OF COBANS.

Islanders Have an Almost Unnumbered Variety.

We have heard of the "Yank" demanding his cocktail at the Polo and sucking his cobbler at Timbuctoo; but in the matter of mixed drinks the American is nowhere in comparison with the Cuban. Since London and New York become Turkish baths during certain months of the year, some of these Antillano "refrescas" might be acceptably introduced at our Delmonico's and Frascatti's. Panaleas are pleasant—small pieces of sweet, composed of sugar and whites of eggs, dissolved in iced water and flavored. Naranjada, or orange water, everybody knows; in Cuba it is improved by having some other fruit mixed with it. Lomeneade, in the opinion of some persons, is made less insipid by pouring gently over the ice floating on the top some good Jamaica rum. This limonada con ron Cubans take through a straw. Orchata is a glorified sort of milk punch; sambumbia is water and cane honey, liqueured; and grapiña is a delicious infusion of pineapple. Any one of these, in a long glass with plenty of ice piled in, is most refreshing.—Naranja Amarga, in Longman's.

A Suggestion to "Cavendish."

Major C. is exceedingly fond of the game of whist. On one occasion he was speaking of the way in which adverse luck will some times pursue a man and remarked that he once played a whole week at the White Sulphur Springs and never held a trump. Some one in the company suggested that that was impossible, because he must have held at least one trump every time he dealt the cards. But the major replied: "Every time I dealt it was a misdeal."

Instruction for Farmers.

Notwithstanding the barren condition of soil and climate the board of provincial deputies (disputacion provincial, of the Basque provinces, of Spain) is now making efforts to instruct farmers how to cultivate their fields in a modern and more profitable manner and to that effect has established model farms (granjas) in every province, under the inspection and management of an expert engineer.

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THE JOURNAL PRINTING, CO.

RACINE, WIS.

The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVIII.

RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904.—FIRST SECTION—EIGHT PAGES.

NO. 6

BALTIMORE FIRESWEPT

Conflagration Destroys Business Section of City--Loss Between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

Remorseless Flames Eat Their Way From Block to Block--New York and Philadelphia Send Aid--Buildings Blown Up to Stay Fire's Progress.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The fire has gained fresh headway and is attacking the President street station, said to be the oldest passenger station in the world. The fire is eating its way along President street to Thames street. This is along the river basin and piles of lumber are burning. The burning area is largely populated by Italians and a large element of other foreigners.

A number of packing houses along the basin in the neighborhood of President street are threatened.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 2:40 p. m.—The Associated Press is able at this hour to announce that the progress of the fire has now been checked and that it is burning itself out. The last places to go were the ice house and coal yard of the American Ice company. The coal yard which spread out about 200 yards south of the ice house was the means of staying the march of the flames on the south and Jones falls on the east.

The Norfolk wharf of the Baltimore Steam Packet company, which was stocked by barrels of rosin and other miscellaneous merchandise, was destroyed before the fire had attacked the merchandise company's property. It took 27 hours to stop the progress of the great fire.

1:15 p. m.—Sweeping along furiously but now apparently checked by the united efforts of firemen from a number of cities, the greatest conflagration in the history of Baltimore is raging in the harbor section and bids fair to roll up a property loss far in excess of all previous estimates.

A northerly wind was blowing adding to the terrific odds which the army of fire fighters were combating with the fire still burning. The estimates vary, ranging as high as \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. With the fierce wind blowing, nothing could stem the tide of the flames until all of the property in that section was burned to the water's edge. From the myriads of lumber yards on the western side of Jones falls the little muddy stream that flows through the business section of the Oriole city, the flames leaped over to the other side of the stream and were rapidly eating into the mass of oyster and fruit packing establishments which were soon rapidly crumbling in ruins.

The clanging of the hospital ambulances bore evidence of the minor casualties. Up to this hour approximately 35 persons were injured, including one fireman. The city government has been entirely suspended and the city is under complete military control. The city officials are adopting the most heroic measures to check the flames.

TO BLOW UP BUILDINGS.

Gov. Warwick has telegraphed to the secretary of the navy a request to immediately dispatch here a dynamite expert to work on gutted buildings where bare walls are tottering at every shift of the wind and threaten to endanger life. This decision was reached at a meeting of the governor and the members of the supreme benches. In the business district the fire had well nigh spent itself. The residence section of the city had not been affected and the fire fighters were hopeful that the flames would not shift in that direction. Buildings without number some of them tall and stately, and erected at immense cost are left, but smoldering debris, and block after block in the heart of the downtown section for a vast area is now

a mass of brick and stone piles with an occasional standing wall.

CITY IS PARALYZED.

These crumbled ruins of commercial buildings, the Continental Trust company, the Baltimore & Ohio central building, the International Merchants Exchange and scores of institutions numbered among the greatest enterprises of the stricken city. The awful blow to the business interests has fairly paralyzed the city and scores of thousands of citizens spent the most of the day outside the fire military cordon drawn around the fire area. The fall of tottering and dynamited walls, the shrill calls of engines for coal, the clanging of the gongs of the fire engines and ambulance officials, the hiss of escaping steam and the dull red glow that hovered over the old part of the city, marks the scene of height of the flames and added to the awe inspiring situation.

\$25,000,000 FOR RELIEF.

Already the authorities are taking steps to meet the emergency and a special meeting of the Maryland legislature has been called for tonight when relief legislation will be enacted. The measure is not yet drafted, but it is understood that the legislature will appropriate \$25,000,000 for relief if necessary. The effect of the immense property loss on the insurance companies is a subject of speculation and fears are expressed that some of the smaller enterprises may be forced to the wall.

At 1:15 it appeared that the fire would be confined to the west side of Jones falls. The Cataract, fire tug, at the foot of the Union docks, checked the fire at that point. It was believed the fire could now be controlled.

ACRES OF BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

The News Union in its editorial today will say:

Acres of buildings covering territory more than half a mile in length, and from three to six blocks in width were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire, which started yesterday morning. The fire is still burning and considering the high wind and inflammable nature of the buildings and material in front of it, may continue to burn for hours yet.

No one can tell today the extent of the disaster, which may rival the Chicago fire of 1877, hitherto the greatest fire in the United States. No end can be seen at the present writing, and to estimate the total loss is the merest folly.

The wholesale, dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial interests have been destroyed. Notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, re-enforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J., Harrisburg and New York city the fire at this hour is raging as furiously as it was an hour after it originated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and German streets.

FLAMES' SWIFT PROGRESS.

Starting in the wholesale section, the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept along through the Baltimore and Fayette street retail sections, destroyed all of the prominent office buildings, leveled banks and brokerage offices as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange in the financial section, then sped on through the wholesale and export trade sections centering about Exchange Place. It finally brought up at the Falls, where it invaded the lumber district.

DEVASTATION UNSTAYED.

This morning the fire was burning fiercely along Pratt street from Light street to a point not yet determinable. It had gutted the old and new buildings along that thoroughfare, and on the wharves, which housed hundreds of firms doing business all over the world. It had swept away the bridges over Jones

Falls and burned into the great freight terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads on President street.

Millions of feet of lumber have gone up in smoke already and the fire, still burning, with the fierceness which has characterized it since it started, threatens the vast manufacturing district, following harbor lines toward Canton.

MAN'S EFFORTS USELESS.

To describe in detail the fire of February 7, which will go down in the history of the world as one of the greatest disasters is simply an impossibility just as it is impossible at this time to give an adequate idea of the amount of loss, the number of buildings destroyed or the firms which have gone out of business. These are facts which will not develop for days to come.

In the face of the fire fiend's fury man has been proven helpless. Baltimore's equipment of twenty-five engines was almost useless. Aided by four companies from Washington, as many more from Philadelphia, two more from Wilmington and another from Chester, Pa., it was still unable to check in any way during the night the progress of the flames.

NEW YORK FIREMEN ARRIVE.

This morning a half dozen of New York city's most powerful steamers arrived by special train, and their coming gave new impetus to the efforts to check the flames by putting fresh men into the fight, the Baltimore firemen, as well as the out-of-town men who arrived earlier having been exhausted by their all night struggle against such terrific odds.

All electrical power has been destroyed and no street cars are running.

About midnight the wind, which had been blowing strongly from the southwest with a tendency to switch to the westward, began to come in a gale from the northwest. At this hour the flames had reached Market Space and were headed directly for the tenement districts, across the Falls, where frightened foreigners were working like demons to save their household effects.

Temporarily the change in the wind saved them, for the flames were driven toward the water front, and all buildings from Baltimore street down to Pratt street were soon a roaring mass of flames.

VESSELS FLEE FROM FLAMES.

11:45 a. m.—The fire is sweeping along the harbor and river men are taking their vessels rapidly out into the middle of the stream. There are 75 or 100 of these, and they are anchored down the bay. The buildings of the Standard Red Sea Oil company, the Backman Fruit company are in flames, and the fire departments are throwing streams into these doomed buildings.

The firemen are dynamiting buildings and walls in the burning area and the intonation of the explosions and the shrill whistles of the fire engines add to the indescribable horror of the scene. Every few minutes the fall of walls or parts of walls can be heard.

Travel through this district is fraught with the greatest danger and even in the outlying parts of the districts the flames can be seen eating their way through the ruins and tottering walls making egress more difficult.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Now—the burning area stretches for blocks along the harbor in the southeast section, the old part of the city. The firemen are working bravely but against fearful odds. The area is enveloped in smoke that rises in great volumes and rolls away over the rest of the city. Stretching back along Jones falls is a host of buildings gutted by the flames. From Lombard street bridge looking westward is a scene of utter destruction. What were once large substantial structures are now a mass of smoldering debris, a few walls here and there standing like sentinels over the ruins. Huge piles of smoldering bricks, a tangled network of electric wires, a few remnants of walls and here and there telegraph poles burned and smoldering are all that remain to mark the progress of the conflagration in that section.

NO CLUE TO ORIGIN.

The origin of the fire is said to have been from spontaneous combustion, but no tangible evidence to this effect has thus far been secured.

NEWSPAPERS BURNED OUT.

All of the buildings of the Baltimore newspapers, including the offices of the Associated Press, were destroyed by midnight. Several of the publishers arranged immediately to have their editions printed on the presses of Washington papers.

These editions containing full and accurate accounts of the fire arrived here early this morning and were delivered to their regular customers.

WAR BEGINS IN THE EAST

Japan Said to Have Embarked Her Regiments of Guards and Two Army Divisions.

Cable Between Japan and Corea Cut to Keep Enemy in Dark—Russian Cruiser Fleet Said to Have Left Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on its way to Chemulpo, Corea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The state department received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported Japanese warships have arrived off Masampho but that telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace today under the presidency of the czar it was decided to telegraph to Viceroy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Conservative Deutsche Tage Zeitung, affirms upon diplomatic authority that three Russian ships have been captured by the Japanese. The correspondent of the Associated Press finds no official confirmation of the statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Vienna says Admiral Baron von Spaun, commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy, has received a dispatch from the commander of the Austrian legation guard at Pekin to the effect that Japan has embarked her regiments of guards and two army divisions on forty steamers.

The dispatch added that a Russian cruiser division had sailed from Port Arthur and that fighting was expected hourly.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The St. James Gazette asserts on diplomatic authority that assuming Russia defeats Japan she will be confronted with a demand for the acknowledgment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria from Great Britain and the United States, and that she must either grant it or fight both countries. An understanding, the paper adds, had been reached in this sense between the United States and Great Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The papers here publish "on high authority" the report (first circulated in Berlin) that Japanese warships have captured some Russian merchant ships in Chinese waters. The report lacks confirmation in official circles here as well as in Berlin.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The French foreign office was advised this afternoon that the Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Corea. The object of this action is believed to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese reaching the Russians, which was possible no matter how closely censored the dispatch sent might be. Following the breaking off of relations between Russia and Japan, the cutting of the cable is regarded as significant of the purpose of the Japanese to begin hostilities.

It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu river are 15,000 Cossacks whose province it is to destroy the communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur railroad.

The French military experts consider this a good tactical move, for the reason that the Japanese have only a small cavalry force, insufficient to cope with that of the Russians.

JAPANESE URGED TO FLEE.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 8.—The Japanese consul at Chefoo has sent a telegram to a Japanese elder here urging the departure of all Japanese from Port Arthur and Port Dalney.

The greatest excitement prevails here. No steamers are available and the Japanese are trying to charter a sailing vessel. They are hastily selling off their property and winding up their business. Japan has been telegraphically cut off from this port for three days.

A detachment of Japanese troops stationed on the island of Zuzima, forty miles from Masampho, Corea, has been ordered to be in readiness to land on Corea in the event of a rupture.

The Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok has been ordered to leave. In response to instructions from the Japanese government, many Japanese sailed for Nagasaki today.

The Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited and numbers of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo.

NOTICE.

Resolutions of respect as well as cards of thanks will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line in the Weekly Journal.

GRIEF LEADS TO WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Mrs. Francisco Kozel of Franksville Hangs Herself, Husband Finding Body.

HER LITTLE DAUGHTER RECENTLY PASSED AWAY

Sorrow at Latter's Death Together With Ill Health Led to Rash Deed—No Coroner's Inquest Held.

Because of ill-health and the death of a nine year old daughter less than five weeks ago, Mrs. Francisco Kozel, wife of Joseph Kozel, a well known resident of Franksville, became despondent and melancholy and about 7 o'clock Sunday morning committed suicide by hanging herself in a small barn adjoining her home.

The news of the suicide came to Coroner Jonas Hoyle, of this city, by telephone message from Dr. Corr, he having been called after the body of the woman had been discovered suspended by a rope from a rafter of the building, cut down and efforts made to resuscitate her.

Although the country roads were in a fearful condition Coroner Hoyle and a Journal representative took the long and cold ride to Franksville. The little cottage of the Kozel family stands north of the village. The coroner found Mr. Kozel, his son by a former wife, and the body of the dead woman in one small room. The husband was unable to talk a word of English, and the son made a statement. He said:

THE SON'S STATEMENT.

"My step-mother was 53 years old and had resided in Franksville fourteen years. For a long time she had been subjected to epileptic fits and would fall in the house and outside, sometimes as high as three times a day. Her little nine year old child used to be with and take care of her continually.

"Less than five weeks ago the little girl sickened and died. It was a bad blow to my step-mother. After the funeral my mother became very despondent and melancholy. Often she remarked that she wished it had been herself instead of the little girl who had passed away. From her talk we were afraid that she might destroy herself and watched her very carefully.

"Sunday morning I arose and dressed preparatory to going to Dr. Corr's office where I was employed taking care of his horse and doing other work. My mother got up about the time I did and just as I was starting she went out of doors. I waited a few moments for her to come in, but thought perhaps she was doing a chore, and went away.

"Not long after I was notified that I was wanted home and to bring the doctor, that my mother had hung herself. I hurried home and Dr. Corr went with me. We found my mother hanging at the end of a rope, tied to a rafter in the barn and she was dead.

FINDS WIFE'S DEAD BODY.

"My father, after I left home, got up, went to the barn and discovered her. At first he thought she was sitting on the edge of the opening leading to the loft, caught hold of and shook her, only to find her hanging. The body was cut down and carried into the house.

"My mother had no doubt premeditated the act. She crawled up into the barn loft, adjusted the rope about her neck, tied it to the rafters and then permitted her body to slide down through the trap door and strangled to death."

Coroner Hoyle, after making a very thorough investigation, decided on account of the extreme cold weather, not to hold a regular inquest, and ordered Dr. Corr to issue a burial permit.

OPERATION IS SUCCESSFUL.

Sheriff Mutter Rallies Nicely—No Dangerous Symptoms Manifest.

Late Saturday afternoon Sheriff Robert Mutter underwent an operation at the St. Luke's hospital, for appendicitis. Dr. Fitzgibbon of Milwaukee and his brother of this city, performed the operation. It was successful. Mr. Mutter rallied fast from the effects of the chloroform and is getting along nicely. There is every reason to believe that he will fully recover.

There was no pus and the appendix was only inflamed. During the course of the operation the lights went out, but luckily did not complicate matters for the worse. Reports that Mr. Mutter was bleeding to death, etc., are untrue.

Journal and Inter Ocean.

Subscribers of the Journal wishing an outside weekly paper in connection with this paper can have the Weekly Chicago Inter Ocean one year for 45c in addition to the price of the Journal or \$1.45 for both.

The Racine Journal, The Weekly Inter Ocean, both one year for \$1.45.

FACTS, NOT SENTIMENT AND SILLY POETRY

Rev. Olympia Brown Says the Time Has Come to Put American Homes on Right Basis.

"We don't want silly poetry and sentiment any longer; we want the facts and to know what is our duty in this emergency; the home for many years has been on a false basis; we want it put upon a basis of recognition of the fact that woman in the household has a pecuniary value." Such was the keynote of the address made Saturday afternoon in Chicago by Rev. Olympia Brown of Racine before the Political Equality League of that city.

She declared that if a woman earning \$1,000 a year gave up that position to marry John Jones, to care for his household and bring up his children, she is certainly worth \$1,000 to John Jones. If a woman is doing nothing in a home, her services are not worth anything, but there ought to be no such woman in existence.

There was applause from the women present when the speaker said: "I think he is the worst citizen of us all who shall bring a family into the world without the means to clothe, feed and shelter his children. It has been recommended from high places that there should be a greater population, but there must be an economic basis for large families. I deprecate the establishment of a home without means, and I think the time has come when men ought to begin to economize by cutting off their cigars and other luxuries for the benefit of the home."

As to the society woman who lives in luxury, the lecturer had this to say: "We have women today who are living in elegant leisure, spending their winters in the south and their summers at the watering places. All the time they are attending great functions, while the man is at home getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning to get down to his office early so that he may keep her going. A woman of this kind is in prime condition to inherit the property."

The Wisconsin suffragist declared that the wife should have a regular allowance; that is the only way to put the home on a business basis. When this shall be done generally, there will be fewer divorces and the home will have justice for its foundation. She asserted that without the ballot women could not get "fair pay, just treatment and the ability to lay by something for old age."

EVIDENCE AGAINST BROWN

Officers of City Street Railway Claim They Have Incriminating Facts.

Officers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company will arrive in the city tomorrow and submit what evidence they have in the case of Charles W. Brown, charged with embezzling \$2,500, to District Attorney Gittins. The examination is to take place on Thursday.

It is understood that the railway people claim Brown confessed to having taken from \$4 to \$5 per day, that he turned over \$400 with the claim that the amount would more than cover what he had taken from the company. It is also said that the company have as evidence many books of motormen to show that the figures were changed.

Brown was seen at the jail this morning, not having been able to get bail. He said that he had retained the firm of Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker to defend him. He denies that he ever admitted taking one penny; that he was frightened into turning over the \$400 under threats of being arrested and that he was anxious not to have the matter of being suspected come to light, and that reports to the contrary are false.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT AT FRANKSVILLE, FEBRUARY 22

On the evening of Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, there will be given at the village of Franksville an Old Folks concert under the direction of the Ladies' Aid society in connection with the M. E. church. An excellent musical and literary program is being arranged for the occasion.

The very best talent in the village will take part and it is expected that some Racine people will be secured for recitations and song. The concert will be accompanied with one of these supporters for which the ladies of the Aid society are famous. That there will be a large attendance, not only from Franksville, but Racine as well, goes without the saying.

OBITUARY.

Johnson.

Henry Jacobson aged 22 years, died Saturday evening of pneumonia, at 5 o'clock at the home of his sister, Mrs. Paterson, 937 Peck avenue. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from 937 Peck avenue. Deceased leaves parents, two brothers and one sister.

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1903.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums of four are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication, out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be come responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.
The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.55.
The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.30.
The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.90.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Conkey's Home Journal \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, \$1.65.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.10.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.
The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, \$1.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.65.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Racine and Kenosha Counties.

The Journal is making an unprecedented offer in connection with the Weekly. A map 40x50 inches showing location of every farm, road, etc., can be had for \$1.25 at this office, or sent by express, if so wanted for \$1.50. Paper one year (in advance) and map \$2.00. By express \$2.25.



The Racine Hatcher company today shipped a car load of their incubators and other goods to Buffalo, N. Y.

A small party of young people of the M. E. church enjoyed a pleasant evening at the Jillsa home on Grand avenue.

Senator Ernst Merton, of Waukegan, is in the city on legal business, in connection with the Racine Knitting company matter.

A flock of thirty wild geese passed over the city this morning. They were flying north and it is a sign of an early spring.

Dr. Louis R. Egan, the well known Milwaukee dentist, who died at his home in this city yesterday, had many friends in this city, who were pained to learn of his demise.

The many friends of George A. Horton will be sorry to learn that his condition is not improved, and that physicians will no doubt be appointed to examine into his mental condition.

Sometime ago the Journal announced that a prominent young society lady of this city was soon to wed a wealthy New York gentleman. Gossip now has it that the betrothal has been broken.

Two girls, names unknown, came near being drowned in the lake at the east end of Fifth street yesterday. They

were leaping about on ice cakes and fell into the water. Spectators rescued them.

James S. Brown, charged with embezzling \$2,500 of the Milwaukee Street Railway & Light company, remains at the county jail, not having been able to secure the \$3,000 bonds. He hopes to get bail early next week. He still maintains he is not guilty of the charge.

Jacob Gottlieb, a Kenosha man, has offered to pay two-thirds of the entrance fee into the Y. M. C. A., of fifteen boys, provided they can raise the other third. This information may possibly inspire a like motion on the part of some Racine man.

A woman who begged that her name be withheld stepped off a moving car backward last evening, on Wisconsin street. She turned a graceful (!) somersault before she landed and for a time thought she had been fired from a cannon.

Frank Larson, aged 15 years, was having lots of fun this morning, catching on bob sleighs. In some manner he was thrown down, and his head struck against a projection and he was rendered unconscious, but soon revived and was able to go home.

Captain William Armstrong, of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., has received word from Milwaukee that a delegation of fifty will be here to attend the minstrel show on Thursday evening and thirty will also come from Kenosha. The sale of tickets will open on Monday.

Talk of a new boat company has been revived. It is learned upon good authority that six men are ready to organize a company with \$20,000 capital stock. A meeting is to be held next week to further consider the project. It is the intention to only manufacture sixty foot yachts as a starter.

Serious consequences are expected when the ice passes out of the river in the spring. The depth is from twelve to eighteen inches. When the ice breaks up it is feared that the flats will be flooded. The long continuous cold weather will be responsible for any damage.

The library board has decided to close the institution from February 1st until March 1st, or until the new building is completed and opened to the public. All library books must be returned on or before February 15th. No books will be issued from the 13th until the new building is opened. This action is deemed necessary in order to move the books from the old to the new library.

There have been rumors afloat that the Plumbers' union, of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and other cities of Wisconsin, would demand an increase in wages on May 1st. This is denied by the Milwaukee plumbers and the Racine plumbers as well. This morning a number of the Racine plumbers union were seen. All said that the wage scale at present was perfectly satisfactory, that matters were never running more smoothly and that no demands of any nature so far as known at the present time, would be made. The strength of the plumbers is being increased throughout the state.

An incident in connection with the horses running on the Chicago & North-western railway bridge and stopping a passenger train some evening since, just came to light today. Residents on Herick's flats heard the ten shots fired to kill the horse. They ran out of their homes, gazed toward the big bridge, saw lights flashing, the train standing still and jumped at the conclusion that the train had been held up. It took but a short time for them to get back into their homes and barricade doors. An hour later they learned what caused the disturbance and were much relieved of anxiety.

SHE DIDN'T WANT THE GOAT

Woman Got Masonic Hall When She Was Ordering Groceries.

Some very queer and funny things are often heard over the telephone. William R. Tate was up in the Masonic Temple doing work. The phone rang and he answered. A lady at the other end of the line, without query exclaimed: "Send me a box of sardines, a pound of sugar, pound of tea and a dozen oranges." As soon as Mr. Tate could get a word in he answered: "Well, Madam, we are out of that class of goods, but I will send you down the goat if you so desire."

There was a lull and then a shrill voice yelled, "Goat, goat, what in the world do you think I want of a goat?" Mr. Tate said, "Well, this is the Masonic hall and the goat is all we have up here." The woman rang off, told her husband of the joke and now Mr. Tate is accused of attempting to give away the Masonic goat.

80,000 FROM WISCONSIN

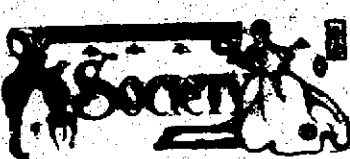
WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS

MADISON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Grant Thomas of the Wisconsin state board of managers of the St. Louis World's fair said last night that he estimated that about 80,000 residents of this state would attend the fair. This estimate, he said, was based on the replies to 100 letters, sent out by him to as many prominent persons in various parts of the state.

SECURE JURY TO TRY BANDITS

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The twelfth juror was secured last night for the trial of C. H. Marx, Neidermeier and Van Dine, the car-barn bandits, and the taking of evidence will probably begin today. Twenty-four days has been consumed in the work of securing a jury.

Here comes the news M. H. Whittaker, secretary of the state barbers' commission, is using a pass on the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville electric line. How many more to be heard from? Thus is sweet reform made to look foolish.



Mr. and Mrs. Will Simon, Milwaukee, will visit Racine friends tomorrow. William Mitchell of Atkinson, Kansas, is spending a few days with Racine friends.

Mrs. S. R. Bryan of 1321 College avenue will entertain at cinch next Tuesday evening.

T. J. Martin who has been the guest of his friend, Chas. Schütz, returned to his home today.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wild, Feb. 5, a ten pound son, at the home of her parents, 1012 Grand avenue.

Dr. W. A. Sanders who returned from his trip to Arkansas Thursday evening, reports a fine time and a delightful climate.

Mr. E. S. Huff, of Albany, Wis., who has been in the city for the past three weeks, left for his home in that city yesterday.

Ben Evans, Park avenue, has returned from a three week's business trip in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Liebold, of 1712 Geneva street, died last night. Funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. H. R. Edwards and Miss Marguerite Edwards were called to Chicago today by the death of their cousin Mrs. Rowland Evans.

Col. Gabriel Bouck, now in his seventy-eighth year, is on his deathbed at Oshkosh. He is well known throughout the state and has many friends in Racine.

Charles Kravnick, one of the well known mechanics of Racine, will open a machine shop on Center street between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Dr. Sarah Omland of Kirksville, Mo., Dr. Essie C. Cherry and Mrs. M. H. Sanders of Milwaukee were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Sanders, 924 Park avenue yesterday.

Mrs. B. Baker of Minneapolis; Stephen Dutton of Minneapolis and Harry Dutton of Northern Michigan, have arrived in the city to attend the funeral of their father, the late Colonel Walter B. Dutton.

Harry Dutton, of Houghton, Wis., arrived in the city last evening to attend the funeral services of his father, Col. W. B. Dutton. Mrs. Bryan Baker, a daughter of the deceased living in Minneapolis is also here.

Miss Marguerite Morgan, Park avenue, entertained a number of her friends at a marshallow roast over a grate fire last evening. The feature of the entertainment was a violin solo by her sister, Florence, who with more training and study will develop into a very accomplished musician.

Attorney A. S. Larson, formerly of this city, is here today connected with the failure of the Racine Knitting Co. Mr. Larson is a member of the law firm of Wallrich, Dillett & Larson, of Shawano, Wis. He is looking after a claim of the First National bank of that city, which loaned the bankrupt concern quite a sum of money.

W. T. Lewis, president of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon company, departed today for the west where he intends to remain four or five weeks looking after his mining interests. Mr. Lewis recently received a piece of gold ore weighing 800 pounds which he claims assays at the phenomenal rate of \$75 a ton, when \$10 to \$15 a ton is considered a bonanza.

ASKS WITHDRAWAL FROM SUIT

Charles T. Wright Requests Name of Otter Creek Lumber Co. be Stricken Off.

In the circuit court this morning, before Judge Belden, arguments were heard on an order to show cause why the plaintiff, the Otter Creek Lumber company, should not be withdrawn from the suit of the Otter Creek Lumber company and Charles T. Wright against the Union National bank and its directors. The plaintiff made the motion, alleging that when the suit was commenced he thought it was right and necessary to include the Otter Creek Lumber company, but had since concluded it was a mistake.

The defendants objected. Should the motion be allowed it would leave Mr. Wright alone, as plaintiff. Judge Belden took the matter under advisement. This is the suit wherein the Otter Creek company and Mr. Wright seeks to recover about \$30,000 from the defendants.

HAY LEAVES FOR CAPITAL

Has Entirely Recovered His Health During Sojourn in South.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 6.—Secretary of State Hay left for Washington this morning.

The secretary left by the Atlantic Coast line via Savannah and is due to arrive in Washington Sunday night. He is well and in excellent spirits.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE KIPLEY DEAD

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Former Chief of Police, Joseph Kiple died this afternoon at his residence in this city. He had been suffering from stomach trouble. A few days ago he underwent an operation from which he was too weak to rally.

With Bryan it is boss or ruination. But in either case it is a most dismal outlook for the Democratic party.

SEN. HANNA VERY WEAK

But It Only Indicates Progress of Disease—Able to Take More Nourishment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hanna is in an extremely weak condition today, but the attending physician, Dr. Rixey, continued to view the outcome with confidence.

He had a comfortable night, but the fever gained a little ground and was higher this morning. There was no consultation but Dr. Rixey made his regular call early today. At 10 o'clock the following bulletin was issued by Dr. Rixey:

"Senator Hanna rested well, temperature 101, pulse 82."

This brief announcement was all that was given out. A rise of one degree in twenty-four hours was shown in the temperature, but there was a decrease of 1 and two-fifths degrees from the temperature as taken at 8 o'clock last night. It was said there was nothing unusual in these fluctuations. It shows that the minimum for the day is rising higher which will be the case until the climax is reached. When the crucial point will be passed is problematical as it is not known positively where, or when the typhoid was acquired. The senator's stomach is in better condition today and he is taking nourishment much more satisfactorily than heretofore.

No bulletins were issued during the day, but it was stated that there was no change in the senator's condition.

REBELS KILL AMERICAN

Engineer on Gunboat Yankee Assassinated—Guilty Parties to be Punished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Powell, the American minister at San Domingo, has called the state department under date of Feb. 1, confirming the press dispatches regarding the assassination of J. G. Johnson an engineer on the gunboat Yankee. The cruiser Colombia has left San Domingo for Guantanamo. The Hartford has left Puerto Plata for the same place. It is probable that both these vessels will return to Dominican waters. While no definite instructions have been cabled Minister Powell, it is stated that the American commanders will make every effort to apprehend the parties responsible for the assassination and if captured they will be forthwith disposed of as bandits. The navy department also received a cablegram confirming the news.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, Feb. 6.—Quantities of munitions of war intended for Gen. Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionary leader were seized at Puerto Plata on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there from the Clyde line steamer New York, from New York, Jan. 30.

Previous consignments of war munitions for General Jimenez landed late last month by the steamer Cherokee, of the same line were also seized by the authorities at Puerto Plata.

MOTHER MADE BENEFICIARY

After Her Death Money Left by Alfred Isaacson Will Go to Hospital Association.

In the County Court this morning the last will of the late Alfred C. Isaacson, a member of Company F, who died in Texas, was filed. The bulk of the estate is an insurance policy for \$2,000. In the will it is directed that all just debts, funeral expenses and expenses of administration be paid. The revocation heretofore made of the directions contained in the policies of insurance upon the life of the deceased are to be carried out. He devises and bequeaths all the rest of residue and remainder of estate to P. B. Nelson, as trustee, in trust, to be held by him and his successors for certain purposes. He then gives and bequeaths to his mother, Elsie Katharine Isaacson, of Aalborg, Denmark, the amount of income derived therefrom during her life, to be paid by the trustees semi-annually. Upon the death of the mother, the principal remaining in the hands of the trustee shall be held by him in trust for the use and benefit of the Danish Hospital association, said sum to remain intact, the income to be paid annually for its use, and benefit, said fund to be known as the Alfred C. Isaacson fund. Should the association cease to exist, the trustee shall to the best of his judgment, give the sum or income to such charitable organization or society, as he deems most worthy. P. B. Nelson is named as the executor. Witnesses to the will are: Edwin F. Reilly, Pittsburg, Pa., Harry D. Comer, Waterbury, Conn., C. M. Ferris, Ithaca, N. Y.

WATERED STOCK FROM

\$300,000 TO \$5,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Two suits on stockholder's liabilities filed today by the Hanna Plantation company allege that the stock of that corporation, which owns one of the oldest sugar plantations in the Hawaiian islands was watered from \$300,000 to the extent of \$5,000,000. The suits are filed by the present board of directors, in the name of the company, against directors who had charge of the company's affairs in the past. The former directors are charged with having given away and distributed among themselves 16,000 shares of capital stock and of having incurred debts to the extent of \$235,581 in excess of the amount permitted by the laws of the state. The giving away of the shares of stock is alleged to be a violation of the state constitution.

CREDITORS NOT

ABLE TO AGREE

Those Holding "Warehouse Receipts" of Racine Knitting Co. Goods Against Sale of Plants as Whole.

It was learned this afternoon that the creditors of the insolvent Racine Knitting company will probably receive about twenty cents on a dollar of their investments, which does not include the stockholders. This point was brought out by Attorney John B. Simmons on another hearing before the referee, Charles H. Lee, today.

The principal creditors are banks that loaned the corporation money.

The hearing was on an application of the trustees for leave to sell all of the property free from incumbrance, causing more than a little discussion. It appears that the creditors objected to the sale of certain property, called warehouse receipts, which they hold claims against, on the grounds they had the right to dispose of it themselves, and that they could sell at a better advantage than the trustees could.

The principal controversy was over these warehouse receipts, given as securities for certain loans, the trustees claiming they were illegal and void as to the other creditors. The latter held just an opposite opinion. The matter will be decided by the referee. If the decision is not satisfactory an appeal can be taken.

It seems that these warehouse receipts are for goods, which were partitioned off in different factories operated by the Knitting company. A certain portion of a warehouse was fenced off and placarded "warehouse receipts." Goods deposited therein were placed there as collateral for loans made by banks. The creditors holding these warehouse receipts now claim they can realize more money by selling them privately than they can by a public sale and therefore believe they are entitled to the possession of such goods. Companies were organized before the plant went into bankruptcy called "warehouse companies," where certain properties were turned over to these companies by the Knitting company, which warehouse certificates as securities for such loans were issued.

It seems that a Chicago bank held some of these warehouse receipts and took possession of their goods on a holiday, disposing of them elsewhere.

At the time of going to press they were still in session.

BUY OR MAKE NEW ONES

City Undecided as Regards Plats and Field Books for City Assessors.

At the last meeting of the city council a resolution was passed ordering the city engineering department to prepare plats and field books for the use of the city assessors. A question has arisen as to whether it would not be cheaper for the city to purchase these books of ex-Assessor John Liegler. Recently Mr. Liegler offered the books for \$700, but is now willing to take \$600. Those in a position to know state that the books of Mr. Liegler are complete to date and very accurate.

City Engineer Connolly offered to make the books in his own time for \$500, but claims that if the department makes them it will cost the city nothing. Of course it will take several months to prepare these books and it will take a mighty good man to get all of the property descriptions correct. This year the assessors had a hard time of it and the large number of people who petitioned the council for rebate of taxes, is evident that mistakes without number were made.

City officials are to make an investigation as to which would be the most economical, to buy the Liegler books or to let the engineer go ahead and make new books.

MORE "REFORM."

Whitewater Register: Speaking of passes and the moral right of those connected with the state to use them, wouldn't it be an opportune time for Mr. M. J. Whittaker of Janesville to explain the source of his special dispensation which permits him to use one when traveling over the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville electric line? Mr. Whittaker is supposed to devote his time to duties incident to the salaried office of secretary of the state barber commission, and yet we happen to know positively that he recently presented a pass in lieu of a cash fare when riding between Beloit and Janesville. We cannot see why Mr. Whittaker should not receive attention along with Attorney Bancroft, now that the administration has signified a desire to stop this corrupt practice.

STRICKEN DOWN WHILE

DELIVERING ADDRESS

LA CROSSE, Feb. 6.—While delivering an address in the Presbyterian church at Galesville, this county, last evening, Rev. H. T. Miller, of Deloit, Mich., was stricken by paralysis and is in a serious condition.

Mrs. C. H. Jennings, Boston—"Our babies (twins), were sickly. Had several doctors but no results. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea made them strong and robust." 25 cents. Tea or tablet form. Kradwell-Thiessen Drug Co.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a standing wonder to London. The venerable woman is out driving every fair day and often when the weather is so unfavorable as to keep much younger women at home. The result is that in old age she retains much of her youthful vivacity.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon confesses to his personal friends that he sometimes chafes under the restrictions of his office as speaker of the house of representatives. Way down deep in his heart he feels that he would sometimes be easier in a rough and tumble debate on the floor than in the speaker's chair struggling to wield the gavel with solemn dignity and in strict accordance with parliamentary law.

Massachusetts is free from the repeated murder trial farces of New York. There is only one appeal possible there—from the jury's verdict straight to the highest court.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, four times a margrave and has titles as count without number.

Charles Gibson, the Indian editor, claims that consumption was never known to the Indian until he began to try to live like the white man in a house. "To cure a cold an Indian went to a mountain to camp and hunted and ate wild meat for forty-eight hours, which is now the easiest way to cure a cold on earth. You never contract a cold in a camp. It is curious, but is nevertheless true. Try it and be convinced. No one ever saw a tepee Indian with a cold or cough."

Of some 9,000 members of religious orders expelled from France, it is estimated that 6,100 have settled in England, 1,100 have gone to Canada and 1,800 have entered the United States.

Although Andrew Carnegie formerly lived in Pittsburgh and has donated several million dollars toward the advancement of education there, he does not own a dollar's worth of property in that city.

The oldest ship in the world—the mail schooner Vigilant, running from St. Croix, F. W. I., although now under the French flag—was built of Essex oak, at Essex, Mass., in 1802.

An old idea revived is that the hat must match the gown, thus necessitating the possession of as many hats as gowns. It is artistic and effective, and can be managed with little extra cost, if one has taste and skill for managing one or two black and white hats with different trimmings, which can be adjusted by deft fingers in a few moments.

Sig. Manfredi, an architect attached to St. Mark's of Venice, while engaged in reproducing the floor of the basilica, found the remains of ancient constructions, among them portions of a crypt and a tomb, with a Byzantine cross of the seventh century. The discovery is considered of much historic importance, and is being discussed by archaeologists.

It is a foregone conclusion that Patti will clear \$400,000 by her American tour, soon to end, and that her managers will pocket from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Coates Kinney, author of "The Rain Upon the Roof," who died recently at Cincinnati, published his first volume of verse in 1855.

Hermann Vezin, an American actor, despite his 70 years, is acting nightly at the Court theater, London.

Senor Manuel Garcia was one of the notable persons present at Mme. Antoinette Sterling's funeral. He is by far the oldest practicing professor of music in the world, being 99 years of age. Clement A. Griscom, the Philadelphia millionaire, was to have attended a charity ball last week with Mrs. Griscom, but an old and much respected domestic servant died the day before the ball was to have been given. Out of respect to the dead woman's memory the millionaire and his wife remained at home.

D. B. Leonard of Cordele, Ga., sold three bales of cotton lately, which he raised in 1881 and has held ever since, refusing to sell for less than 15 cents a pound. He finally got his price.

Rev. E. H. Wallace, pastor of the Montoursville (Pa.) Methodist church, has discharged the old church ushers and substituted four pretty girls. The size of his congregations is growing rapidly.

Dr. Kios-aburo Futami, a distinguished engineer from the Kyoto imperial university, Japan, has arrived in this country to make a special study of American engineering works, especially bridges.

The Scranton, Pa., board of public works has opened vigorous war on flat-wheel and other street cars which come under the head of nuisances. They have caused the arrest of several motormen and conductors, \$25 fine being imposed in each case. The company's attorney has filed appeal, but Mr. Edgar declares that the public is entitled to better accommodation in the way of noiseless and clean cars than is being furnished.

Secretary Taft's first official act was to summon the war department carpenter and tell him to make a new desk and chair and be quick about it. Secretary Taft is 6 feet tall and weighs about 320 pounds. He could barely squeeze into the chair used by Mr. Root and there was grave danger of its breaking down. When he tried the desk he discovered that the opening was too small to admit his legs. The new desk and chair will be of mammoth proportions, and the latter will be heavily braced. War department clerks are in somewhat of a panic. They have discovered that Secretary Taft works from 9 o'clock in the morning, or before, until 6:30 or 7 in the evening.

WALTER B. DUTTON DIES AT AGE OF 57

Death Came Unexpectedly at 1.30 O'Clock Although He Had Been Ill Some Time.

A NATIVE OF RACINE AND LIVED HERE DURING LIFE

Was Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks—Held Position Under Governor Upham—Retired From Business Two Years Ago.

Colonel Walter B. Dutton, one of the best known men in Racine and well known throughout the state, died at his home, 805 Lake avenue, at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon of diabetes, aged 57 years. The news of his demise rapidly spread over the business part of the city.

The colonel has been ailing in health for the past two years. Although there were little hopes for his recovery his death nevertheless came as a distinct surprise to the community, as not only three days ago, the deceased visited downtown offices and said he was feeling better. His friends realized that he was rapidly failing and that life was only a question of a short time.

COLONEL WALTER B. DUTTON



One of Racine's Prominent Citizens Who Passed Away at Age of 57.

a question of a short time. The last three days he was quite sick and never left his room. He began to sink rapidly yesterday when he lost consciousness early in the forenoon, which he never fully regained.

Shortly after noon today his surviving relatives here were summoned to the death chamber and were present when the deceased breathed his last. Those present at the death bed were his widow; a sister, Mrs. Fannie Hurlbut; Simeon Dutton and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Walker. The end came peacefully, the colonel just seemed to fall asleep.

HIS BUSINESS CAREER.

Colonel Dutton was a son of the late A. P. Dutton, one of the pioneer residents and founders of this city. He was born in Racine on August 25, 1847, and attended the public schools, the Racine High school, McMinn's academy and a commercial college where he completed his education at the age of twenty, to enter the employ of his father in the forwarding of the grain business, which was the principal industry here in those days.

He afterwards engaged in the express business, connected with one of the large companies here, where he remained until entering the employ of the J. I. Cose Threshing Machine company, filling the position of traffic manager for a great many years. When he resigned his position in that capacity, he launched into the lumber business for himself at Arkansas City, Ark., where he remained for a period.

Colonel Dutton's last venture in the industrial world was in Racine some years ago, when he formed a partnership in the lumber business locally with the late Byron B. Blake, who was more of a silent partner. The business was known under the firm name of the W. B. Dutton Lumber company, which was conducted until two years ago, at which time the colonel was compelled to retire from business life on account of ill-health.

PAST RULER OF ELKS.

Colonel Dutton was a past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Knight Templar, but one of the organizations he took the greatest pride in having his name attached to the roster was the Sons of the American Revolution. During the administration of Governor Upham, the deceased received his title of "colonel," being appointed to a staff of honor.

The deceased will be greatly missed in the ranks of business and lodge circles. He bore the reputation of a generous, kind hearted man and always took a great deal of interest in lodge work, lending a helping hand whenever called upon. The hour of the funeral has not been announced. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Bryan Baker,

Minneapolis; two sons, Harry P. Dutton, Marinette, Wis., and Stephen Dutton, Minneapolis; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Hurlbut, Racine, and Mrs. Ellen E. Hubbard, Seattle, Wash. and four brothers, Marshall M. and E. B. Dutton, Chicago; S. W. Dutton, Racine, and A. L. Dutton, Shelton, Conn.

FARMERS DREAD A THAW

Believe It Will Put Roads in Awful Shape—Rural Carriers' Hardships.

Farmers arriving in the city today state that they have not seen so much snow on the different highways in forty years. Where there are board and rail fences it has drifted above the top and travel is exclusively on top of the drifts. Where wire fences prevail there are no such drifts as the snow was carried through by the wind.

With such conditions existing it is predicted that when the thaw comes the roads will be in fearful shape and that no single horse and rig will be able to get through and that double teams will have hard work. In almost every part of the county fences have been taken down and roads made through fields, the regular roads having been lost sight of. The snow close to the fences has a hard crust on top and it will easily bear the weight of a team.

The rural mail carriers are having a tough time getting through. Under the law they are expected to make one trip every day in the week. While the car-

DENIES THEFT, BUT TURNED OVER \$900

Charles W. Brown Says He Only Paid Money to Street Car Co. to Save His Name.

OFFERED TO WORK OUT SUM CLAIMED STOLEN

If Face of Thus Making Restitution He Declares Innocence—How it is Asserted Peculations Were Made.

Announcement yesterday afternoon that Charles W. Brown, night cashier of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, had been arrested on charge of having embezzled \$2,500 of the corporation's money, created a big surprise in railway circles and other quarters where he was quite well known.

It astonished people for the reason that the young man always appeared to have good habits and seldom visited saloons and drank liquor; was a good dresser and associated in good society, in fact he was considered a good and popular fellow.

After Policeman Charles Christensen arrested him and he was arraigned before Court Commissioner John T. Wentworth, the case was adjourned until next Thursday morning, the bonds being fixed at \$3,000, but he was unable to secure bail and spent the night in jail.

Officials of the company have suspected that peculations were going on in some direction. This suspicion directed toward Brown and he was accused of tampering with the register, but denied it. One time he was sick and it was noticed that receipts ran much higher than when he was there. Then when he came back they decreased. The outcome was that Brown tendered his resignation and quit the company.

It was his duty as night cashier to empty the boxes in the local cars in which fares are deposited, there being no conductors on the cars. Some two years ago registers were placed in the cars and the motorman required to ring up fares as they were deposited in the box.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

When the officers suspected that the receipts of the road were not commensurate with the amount of traffic an investigation was commenced by Superintendent Kuemmerline, of the local line, and Comptroller William Mackay, of Milwaukee. It was discovered that Brown had been in the habit of falsifying the records as made by the cash registers, reporting an amount of receipts which would tally with the cash he turned over. Then it was also ascertained that when the motorman left their cash boxes with Brown over night they would miss 50 cents, 25 cents, etc. According to statements made by officers of the company these peculations have been going on for over one year and a half and the loss is fixed at \$2,500 and perhaps larger.

TURNED OVER \$900.

Brown, after quitting the offices of the company, was preparing, it is said, to leave the city. He was summoned to the offices of the local attorneys of the company, Kearney, Thompson & Myers, where he was closeted and put through the pumping process. At first it is said, he denied having taken a single cent, but notwithstanding is said to have turned over about \$900 to the officials and offered to work out the balance of the alleged shortage. As a result of the examination, a warrant was sworn out at 3 o'clock by Mr. Mackay, and Brown was arrested and held as stated above.

Brown is a single man about 30 years old and was always found to be very pleasant and affable at the offices of the company, in fact was well liked. He was born and reared upon a farm in Salem, Kenosha county, where he has a mother living. From the farm he commenced working for the street railway company and came to Racine two and a half years ago.

MAKES EMPHATIC DENIAL.

When seen at the jail Brown emphatically denied that he had taken a cent of the company's money. He admitted that he had paid over to the company about \$900 and offered to work out the amount they claimed he had stolen, but still he denied having stolen the money, and made the offer simply so that the matter would not become public. He said in substance: "I have been in the employ of the company as night clerk for a long time. It was my duty to collect from cash registers of cars as they came in. The officers of the company claim that I tampered with the accounts and took the money. Early in the morning I was called to the offices of Kearney, Thompson & Myers and by officials of the road charged with having embezzled money. I emphatically denied the charge and I still deny it. I admit I offered them money in settlement because I did not want the notoriety of such a charge against my character."

Officers of the road claim that they have conclusive evidence of Brown's peculations. How the evidence was secured is not stated, but it is believed that detectives were put on the case to keep track of the amounts on registers when Brown took cash out of the boxes.

JUDGE BAENSCH OPENS CAMPAIGN

Made Address at La Crosse Last Evening Receiving Pledges of Support.

Outlines Duty of Executive—Attempted Encroachment of Departments Can Only Result in Personal Discord.

LA CROSSE, Feb. 5.—Judge Emil Baensch opened his gubernatorial campaign in an address to an enthusiastic crowd of Republicans at the La Crosse theater last night. At the beginning of the speech the audience filled perhaps half the theater, but as he proceeded voters continued to swarm in, and at the close the large structure was filled. Democrats and administration Republicans were present in large numbers. The great majority, nevertheless, was in full sympathy with the speaker, listening attentively, applauding frequently, and showing the utmost enthusiasm for Judge Baensch's candidacy.

During the course of his speech Mr. Baensch explained the manner in which one department serves as a check upon another. As to the executive, he said there were two points of relationship with the legislative, to recommend measures and to approve or disapprove laws passed.

"While the executive is therefore a co-operating factor in legislation," said Mr. Baensch, "the power to recommend gives no authority to have an initiative in legislation, nor does it give any authority to interfere with legislation."

A CAUSE OF DISCORD.

"The attempted encroachment by one department upon the other can be fruitful of naught else but personal discord, and will retard true progress. Should the legislature defeat a bill solely because the executive has strongly recommended and ardently advocated the same; if it reduce the number of public officers simply to weaken his power, or if the executive approve a plainly unconstitutional bill, because of personal friendship for its author; if he veto a measure because of personal ill-will toward its advocate, or if he use the powerful lever of patronage to aid or defeat the passage of any measure, then each is recreant to his trust. The result of such a contest is a turmoil, surcharged with personal bitterness, as far as the participants are concerned, and as far as the people are concerned, their interests are lost sight of and suffer in consequence of a mere personal quarrel."

SAYS BAENSCH IS THE MAN.

Henry A. Salzer, head of the Salzer Seed company, and a well known capitalist of the city, introduced Judge Baensch in the following words:

"Wisconsin is looking for a governor. Thousands of Republicans believe the time has come to reconcile and harmonize the factions in the party. There have been four years of trial and unrest for Republicans, each day bringing the fear of some new disturbing surprise. The time has come to reunite the party. To do this, this great state needs a manly man for governor, capable, broad gauged, brainy, approachable, magnetic, progressive—a man keenly alive to the needs of the state. Such a man we have found in the person of Judge Emil T. Baensch of Manitowoc."

As he arose, Judge Baensch received an enthusiastic greeting. He spoke an hour, devoting himself to state issues, and particularly appealing for business-like methods in the conduct of the state government, and of the management of the legislative and executive branches of the state, each free from interference on the part of the other. He explained that in his address to the public, recently issued and published in the daily papers of the state, he had expressed himself at length on other issues before the people, and he would not, therefore, devote his limited time to them. His position on them, however, was definite and fairly understood.

LAUDS REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Baensch prefaced his remarks with reference to the movement for reform started in Wisconsin cities against "grafters" and "boodlers." He declared the blame lay with the inactivity of good citizens and the prevalent cynicism as to the possibility of getting public men into politics. He declared that politics should be made a duty, not a trade.

Toussaint on forms of government as they exist today, Mr. Baensch said:

"When the fathers established, and ordained the American system of government, they placed it upon three bases—the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary—each separate and independent. They deemed it essential to the maintenance of such separation that they should be independent of each other, that that one approach not on the other, nor be able to weaken the other, nor absorb the other's powers."

"In the building of these bases, the people have the sole power. The supreme command springs from their collective intelligence. They, and they only, are the masters to choose the officers of the state, who are to look for the common good. You are given the authority to choose your servants, and this implies the duty to exercise such authority."

"You choose the members of your local boards and the members of your leg-

islature to make the laws. You choose your mayors and your governors to execute the laws. You choose your judges to construe and expound the law."

"You do not assume that the legislative department will, by withholding appropriations, or by passing oppressive laws, weaken the power of the executive or lessen the dignity of the judiciary. Nor do you expect that the executive, by shrewd manipulation and dispensation of patronage, will influence or coerce the legislative department. You expect and desire each to walk between the parallels marked by the constitution."

The speaker recommends a new system of keeping the fiscal accounts of the state, saying the present methods were faulty and gave no basis for comparison. He says reports should be published at short intervals with none separated longer than by a year, and that such should be generally distributed among the people, a compulsory distribution, not voluntary. This frequent publicity would give the people the information they are rightfully entitled to.

In closing Mr. Baensch strongly advised the average business man to go into politics more largely, that is to take more interest in political matters.

At the close of the speech scores in the audience climbed over the footlights and the boxes and filled the stage, to shake hands with Judge Baensch. All assured him of their support. This closing scene was indeed the most significant of the whole evening, as showing the esteem in which Judge Baensch is held in La Crosse, and the strength his candidacy has drawn here.

KILLS THE HEARST BOOM.

The following appears in the Chicago Chronicle today:

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—On all sides is heard the assertion that the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. Wall kills the Hearst boom in this state. With their customary assurance the Hearst lieutenants have claimed that they would have a good portion of the delegates in the convention and practically control it, but the mere mention of the name of Mr. Wall has silenced that kind of talk.

Mr. Wall himself treats the question with proper seriousness, saying that the honor is too great for any man to pretend to decline and for any man to seek. He is leaving to his friends all the details and will not have anything to say at any time.

The only prominent Democrat in this city who has refused to pledge himself to Mr. Wall is ex-Governor Peck, who has already figured as something of a Hearst boomer. In view of the fact that the ex-governor and Mr. Wall have been and are the warmest friends. Mr. Peck is in rather an embarrassing position. It is more than likely, however, that he will find a way to withdraw from the Hearst camp and support his old friend on the plea that a favorite son of Wisconsin must take precedence over any outsider.

As tending to show how universally the leaders of the party in this state have approved of the suggestion of Mr. Wall's name may be mentioned T. M. Kearney of Racine, chairman of the last Democratic convention, who says the project gives him great pleasure and is a light ahead for the Democracy of this state; C. W. McIlhenny of Mineral Point, M. J. Regan and ex-Congressman Burr W. Jones, all prominent Madison Democrats who have in the past not all been united on any candidate, but who are ready to support Mr. Wall.

Every expression so far made indicates that Mr. Wall will get the solid Wisconsin delegation to the St. Louis convention. With the party at sea as to a presidential candidate and everyone looking for a man acceptable to both wings of the party, it is considered here that the candidacy of Mr. Wall is most opportune.

DOVER THE BANNER TOWN

Not One Cent of Delinquent Taxes Reported From There.

So far as the paying of taxes are concerned the town of Dover is easily the banner town of the county. Town Treasurer Frank Hanford came to the city this morning and settled up with County Treasurer Nelson. In the town there was not one cent of delinquent tax.

Every dollar of the amount levied, amounting to \$3,272.23 was paid in. It is doubtful if there is another town in the county that will be able to show that record.

MOTHER OF GOVERNOR

LA FOLLETTE'S WIFE DEAD
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Berthoud, Wis., says: Mrs. Anson Case, mother of Mrs. R. M. La Follette, died today.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Treasurer—Hans F. Nelson.
Clerk—Wm. B. Baensch.
Deputy Clerk—Miram Bell.
Register of Deeds—George Horner.
Sheriff—R. A. Mott.
Under Sheriff—F. Donald.
Judge of Circuit Court—R. H. Baensch.
Clerk of Circuit Court—John R. Hubert.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court—R. H. Baensch.
Judge of County Court—Max W. Heck.
Register in Probate—Ella Morris.
Judge of Municipal Court—William H. Armstrong.
Clerk of Municipal Court—William H. Armstrong.
District Attorney—E. L. Gittins.
County Surveyor—Bays & Knight.
County Superintendent of Schools—John V. Pettehna, Watertown.
Supervisor of Assessment—H. J. Heros.
Coroner—Jonas Hoyle.
Term of County Court—First Tuesday of each month.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

BURLINGTON TOWN.
Thomas H. Marland—Chairman.
J. A. Warren—Town Clerk.
Deodore Busch—Town Treas.
Edward Barstow—Assessor.
CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.
Corland Boice—Chairman.
John W. Trumbull—Town Clerk.
J. G. Sands—Assessor—P. O. Address—Racine, F. D. R. No. 1.
W. H. Crane—Treas.—Frankville, F. D. R. No. 1.
DOVER.
H. J. Spriggs—Chairman—Kansawille.
Michael Brody—Town Clerk—Kansawille.
Frank Hannaford—Town Treas.—Beaumont.
John Callahan—Assessor—Dover.
MT. PLEASANT.
Griffith Richards—Chairman—Racine.
J. L. Jones—Town Clerk—Racine.
R. H. Herzog—Town Treas.—Racine.
R. E. Roberts—Assessor, Cullis.
NORWAY.
Albert Anderson—Chairman—P. O. Wind Lake.
James L. English—Town Clerk—North Cape.
Ole M. Johnson—Town Treas.—Watertown.
Albert T. Hanson—Assessor—Watertown.
RAYMOND.
J. H. Kamper—Chairman—North Cape.
Walter Shumway—Town Clerk—Frankville.
O. Peterson—Town Treas.—Frankville.
Frank Monte—Treas.—Frankville, No. 2.
R. E. McPherson—Assessor—Raymond, F. D. R. No. 1.
ROCHESTER.
H. J. Kilpatrick—Chairman—Rochester.
W. M. Edg—Town Clerk—Rochester.
J. D. Wright—Town Treas.—Rochester.
J. A. Kilpatrick—Assessor—Rochester.
WATERFORD.
Wm. Shenkenberg—Chairman—Watertown.
Chris. Berger—Town Clerk—Watertown.
Edward Malone—Town Treas.—Watertown.
J. E. Bennett—Assessor—Watertown.
YORKVILLE.
Hannibal Skewes—Chairman—Union Grove.
John F. Moyle—Town Clerk—Yorkville.
John Savage—Town Treas.—Union Grove, No. 1.
R. T. Houslow—Assessor—Yorkville.
UNION GROVE VILLAGE.
J. E. Skewes—President—J. C. Drury—Clerk.
A. A. Conner—Treas.—J. C. Drury—Assessor.
D. M. Jones—Supervisor.

BURLINGTON CITY.

E. F. Rakow—Mayor, Otto A. Klein—City Clerk, John Trier, Jr.—City Treas.; Nic Gill—Assessor.
SUPERVISORS, CITY OF RACINE.
First Ward—A. McAvoy; Second Ward—R. M. Boyd; Third Ward—P. J. Kohlman; Fourth Ward—E. A. Jensen; Fifth Ward—C. J. Smith; Sixth Ward—Peter Nelson; Seventh Ward—Henry Miller; Eighth Ward—C. J. Thiesen; Ninth Ward—O. Peterson; Tenth Ward—Edward Neff; Eleventh Ward—John Barr.
SUPERVISORS CITY OF BURLINGTON.
First Ward—H. Simpson; Second Ward—J. C. Biehn; Third Ward—R. E. Zimmerman; Fourth Ward—P. C. Klein; Union Grove Village—D. M. Jones.
Burlington—Thos. H. Marland.
Caledonia—Corland Boice.
Dover—H. J. Spriggs.
Mt. Pleasant—Griffith Richards.
Norway—Albert Anderson.
Raymond—J. H. Kamper.
Rochester—H. J. Kilpatrick.
Watertown—William Shenkenberg.
Yorkville—Hannibal Skewes.
William Shenkenberg—Chairman.

TRUSTEES OF COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

"P. F. Klein—President; C. L. Graham—Secretary; J. H. Crane, Amasa Harden—Superintendent; J. C. Drury, J. C. Peterson, Walter S. Haven, M. D.—Visiting Physician.
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.
Eastern District—Peter Myers—Racine.
Middle District—Cameron Donald, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Rienardy—Burlington.
COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.
Eastern District—S. Sorenson, M. D.—Racine.
Middle District—W. C. Hanson, M. D., North Cape.
Western District—Charles Flett, M. D., Watertown.
Burlington District—E. B. Taylor, M. D., County Purchasing Agent—Peter Myers—Racine.
Keeper of County House—J. H. Hankinson—P. O. Union Grove.
F. W. Klein—Racine.
W. E. Hoyt—North Cape.
SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION.
F. W. Klein, Racine; H. C. Williams, Union Grove; W. C. Clay, Berthoud; Board of Supervisors—Racine County, meet in annual session, Tuesday, November 16, 1904, Racine City.

MUST UNDERGO OPERATION

Sheriff Mutter's Attack of Appendicitis Has Become More Acute.

The many friends of Sheriff Robert Mutter will be sorry to learn that at 5 o'clock this afternoon he will go to St. Luke's hospital where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Fitzgibbon, of this city and a Milwaukee physician will perform the operation. Some days ago Sheriff Mutter was taken sick with pains in the region of the appendix and was advised that it was first symptoms of appendicitis.

The best physicians in the state were consulted and advised him to take things easy and he might recover without an operation. For the past two days the pains ceased, but today they returned and an operation was determined upon.

There should be no more streets paved with wood in Racine. It is the most costly there is.

BLOOD POISON

On account of the terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be contracted by any means, or contracted; it is not a crime to have the disease, but it is a crime to permit it to run in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of skin eruptions, sores, ulcers, or other diseases, and it is the most dangerous of all diseases, as it attacks the system and attacks the system and attacks the system.

DR. KENNEDY & KERGAN

222 Grand Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Racine Journal.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The position assumed by Senator Hanna as affecting the presidential situation is that delegations should go unrepresented in order that the voice of the party should remain unobstructed to deal with any situation as it might present itself on assembling of the convention. The senator so venacious report says, will not interfere with any state as to any method it may see fit to adopt, but will be left free handed as to his own state. This position is declared is not antagonistic to the president and this arrangement is stated to be satisfactory to them both. Senator Hanna is positively stated not to be a candidate now, nor will he at any time be a candidate, and this position favoring uninstructed delegates is taken for the good of the party.

Of course the districts and states will do as so minded in this obstruction matter but there can be no question but that if the pressure is removed there will be less of instructed delegations. A correspondent says Senator Hanna thinks the present sentiment of the party is united largely upon the president, but that upon the assembling of the convention at Chicago with the delegates comparing notes it will look upon Roosevelt as the only logical candidate and the only man it can meet success with. If this turns out to be the case, all then well and good and the president will be renominated without opposition. But this same correspondent goes on to say referring to the attitude of the senator, that should the convention upon assembling find something prevailing, conditions not to be ignored, then, not being bound, it could proceed to act for the best interests of the party regardless of any personal followings.

Close friends of president Roosevelt are perfectly willing this uninstructed plan should be pursued and it is claimed are willing to agree that delegations should come freehanded believing honest wishes of the masses of the country favor his renomination. But with this provision, the delegations should be chosen free from influence of any cabal or scheming of any sort, and this being so, are certain of what the outcome may be. It can not be successfully disputed, as things are today, the mass of the Republican party are in favor of choosing President Roosevelt for another term. What might take place in a National convention with the close friendship of many of those delegates for prominent leaders and sympathetic feelings for favorite sons, with the unquestioned strength of Senator Hanna in every state, is beyond prophecy should by chance the delegates be free to act upon their own assumption of things. But it is undoubtedly so that with the insistence of instructions being given for the president the friends of the Ohio Senator will find some excuse for pushing their favorite. The great west at least is for President Roosevelt. He is strong with the people, laying aside the politicians and office holders altogether. Assembled in their respective state conventions fresh from the people they will favor Roosevelt delegations. It will be for their judgment to absolutely instruct beyond any other choice but the president.

FOR MEAT INSPECTIONS.

There are prospects of a national pure food law some time and if such is to be the Nation's good fortune to have one that will be enforced, the agents of the law should certainly take into cognizance the asserted bad effects of refrigerated meat, or that kept in cold storage an unreasonable period of time. Not long since an article appeared in Chicago papers to the effect eggs had been kept in cold storage a dozen years and turkeys as long, and it is an accepted fact that the meat trust caught with an oversupply of stuff on hand chuck it into cold storage and the next occasion this animal matter just about holding together is pushed on the public. Those who have any memory may recall the Thanksgiving turkey experience if they happened to get one of the left over ones for their Christmas dinner.

Medical science not so long since stated that it was very possible the use of this cold storage meat had a tendency to irritate the digestive organs and cause inflammation, and that there is no inspection whatever of the meat and poultry, thrown into these cold storage ware houses and meat coolers as they are called, or when they are again taken out, is notorious. This cold storage business, the most of it, is only done so that the market be kept cornered. By these

means the retailers are kept in subjection and as to the consumers, wholesaler and retailer whack it to them, the retailer because he is forced to keep even.

The Chicago Civic Federation is credited with having taken this matter up with the intention of forcing a thorough reform and having a competent meat inspection. Diseased meat is sold in the markets as is charged, unknown to the state and federal inspectors, and the federation will endeavor to have the health department resume inspection, which it seems has been dropped because the federal and state government had inspectors. There may be inspectors possibly, but if there are, consumers are not aware of it. The cold storage evil is continued with no known interference from the authorities and people never know when they are paying for an apparently innocent looking cut whether it is of an ancient cooler lineage or not. The vintage is not marked and things are taken on faith. The meat trust is paramount as it has been for some time and the retailers are helpless, for if they assert their independence, there are ways to compel obedience since the trust possesses the taxing powers. The declaration of Secretary Wilson, immense profits are made by the packers and that either the cattlemen are getting too little or the consumer paying too much will attract renewed attention to the meat trust methods.

WALL STREET'S SECOND THOUGHT.

Wall street all of a sudden was found paying strict attention to business with the result the opposition to President Roosevelt disappeared like a smoke wreath in a gale of wind. What has scared the men of high influence so thoroughly was in finding out they stood no show to dictate any nomination on the Republican side, and that upon the Democratic side was looming up boldly and defiantly, not Bryan himself, but a figure more formidable, more dangerous to their peace of mind, more surrounded by the forces of social unrest, one Hearst of New York, of Chicago, of San Francisco and also of Los Angeles and reports state of Boston as well, that is his representatives, his newspapers are located in these cities.

To every citizen who has read in these papers, it is readily seen how quick Wall street got cold feet upon the turning down proposition of the president, when it found out that the tip had gone out the prominent Democratic candidates were being bowled over one by one. Cleveland had gone down, snuffed out, Gorman had politically suicided and hardly a spot left of him. Hill of New York had weeks before been effectually buried by Tammany, Parker of New York refused to guess his own riddle as to how he had voted in 1896 and 1900 and he too, had entered the wilderness of broken hopes, and there were left a few Democratic names whose mere mention gave the average Democrat of today, the Democrat of the Bryan stamp, a cold chill. Bryan too was left, but he sitting upon the broken Democratic column is unable to make up his mind to confront or not to confront a third defeat. Hearst remained formidable, and in pretty well assured possession of the Democratic machinery. He is practically now assured of the nomination as matters stand for all the power the influence, the working machinery of Bryan has been passed over to him subject to every draft that may be drawn. He is the heir of W. J. Bryan and Wall street now knows it. The business interests of the country pretty well understand it, and the manufacturing and commercial interests also. The interests of agriculture are bound up with the manufacturing interests and these two will coalesce as they have in the past with the other vast interests aligning for social order and industrial peace.

Wall street has made up its mind better a control under Republican legislation, better obedience to such regulations as insure equity for the people and fairness for itself, than to attempt to deal with the wreckage that is very liable to be encountered with the first news of any coming Democratic triumph of the men now at the head of things.

WHY NOT UPON SAFE LINES?

An exchange paper who assumes people are criticizing our ex-president and President Roosevelt for making such statements as that labor and capital must live in harmony, says people of this country as well as those of England prefer their public men not to be too pronounced, but to confine their assertions to common platitudes. Therefore these two public men of ours, one an ex and the other an actuality says this Chicago wise one, "are wiser therefore, than their sophisticated critics. They do not lose the confidence of the public by performing intellectual trapeze tricks. They are concerned with methods of ground level locomotion, not with schemes of aerial equilibration. They prosper."

It may be believed though as this editorial critic says, that the great public distrust their public men who are "too clever by half." This is to say they much prefer those whom they have elected to do high office not so much to give out new pronounced lines of thought, of reforms, as to dress their ideas in charming sentences, and high sounding platitudes, so much so as to surprise even the critics. To agree as it were with the far greater majority who prefer conservatism with their reforms, and to take such more comfortable like. Most every citizen has ideas as to what and how things ought to be, and with more or less hopes things may improve upon those lines—sometimes. Therefore when he reads in his favorite paper of the utterances of some great public man who has dressed up in well reading sentences, some of his unspoken beautiful ideals, he is delighted.

It is well our executives and ex-presidents have this trait. It is not well they should be continually churning up the

country with radical ideas and ideals, for are they not both representatives of all the people, and can they now, officiate as president or ex-president of a certain political party? Therefore they must so far as they possibly can obliterate partisan lines when they come to address public assemblies or endeavor to come in, rapport with those higher thoughts mostly unspoken that are presumed to dwell within the hearts of the law abiding, and conservative citizen. Both the president and ex-president have in all respects observed the proprieties in these public utterances.

JUDGE BAENSCH AND PEACE.

The address of Judge Baensch fairly presents him before the people of his state as a candidate for the office of governor. It was noticeable in that while in no respect assailing the forces of discord with impassioned words, or in any wise laying down the law and gospel as to reforms contemplated or demanded, he makes perfectly clear the duties of an executive, who having the proper knowledge of the high duties of his office, carries out such to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, not fill the state with discord and divide his party into discordant factions.

Judge Baensch assumes from the people comes the supreme command, emanating from their collective intelligence and for proper and efficient purposes of government have established such upon three bases, legislative, judicial and executive. Each is independent of the other, and yet all always working or presumed to be working in harmony. The legislature is, from the remarks of the judge, assumed to be the machinery which enacts into law the wishes of the people, since the people themselves chose who shall represent them, and as he well says your mayors, your governors execute these laws and your judges expound and construe the law.

The position that should be assumed by Judge Baensch should he be chosen as executive, can be best expressed from his own definition.

"You do not assume that the legislative department will, by withholding appropriations, or by passing oppressive laws, weaken the power of the executive or lessen the dignity of the judiciary. Nor do you expect that the executive, by shrewd manipulation and dispensation of patronage, will influence or coerce the legislative department. You expect and desire each to walk between the parallels marked by the constitution."

Here is a platform, a well defined program. It is one that a man of high ideals, one desirous of standing in the best of repute with his fellow men, wishing to serve his people as they shall so instruct him to serve, would adopt. Could there be a more delicate, refined as it were, rebuke to the elements of discord, a rebuke to the miserable, mischievous and factional course pursued by the present executive of our state.

The speech of Judge Baensch should gain for him large accessions, as it certainly will. Here is a man who, if governor, will insure the state peace, will bring to his party harmony.

IN THE SADDLE YET.

Conservative Democrats having an idea they were to vote in 1904 for a presidential candidate of their own, are now beginning to realize this hope is destined to be wrecked. There are reasons for believing the believers in Bryan will either absolutely control the next National convention, or will be in such numbers as to control as to whom the candidate shall be, if they can't name the candidate they really prefer, Bryan himself. The same old destructive policies are to be reaffirmed as have the Ohio Democrats in their late convention. The Chicago platform of 1896 and the Kansas City platform of 1900 are to be continued as essential stones in the Democratic column, and if they can't have Bryan, they will take the next thing to it, some one he may control.

There is now not the slightest chance for Cleveland. Hill of New York colorless enough, and yet not recognized as a blooded Bryanite in doctrine, is knocked out so soon. Gorman of Maryland, a finished party diplomat retaining the measure of party regularity and yet not bearing the full appellation, is working upon all the elements in his party and pulling all the known strings, but his success is but little more than problematical, and in the opinion of some experts, has not sufficient chances to be of betting consequence. It looks like the nominee will be of Bryan stripe, of the Bryan color and pedigree. He will wear the Bryan brand sticking out all over. Indeed there are even now many, despite all that has been said, that think the likeness of the next Democratic presidential candidate will be so near Bryan himself none may be able to tell the difference. It may be Bryan labeled as Bryan before the convention gets through. The Democrats who voted for William McKinley will never vote for Bryan or his accredited representative. This much is assured.

TWO CONVENTIONS DEMANDED.

Whatever predilection the Evening Wisconsin may have had at any time during the last legislative session to endorse the administration of Governor La Follette seems to have disappeared. The Wisconsin has spoken some approving words for Judge Baensch, and it now strongly opposes the idea of having but one convention, which is assured to be the plan of the governor.

The Wisconsin does not believe the proposition is right, and it declares, which is undoubtedly true, the people oppose this cutting off of their rights to hold two separate conventions, each at the proper time. This paper says:

"The idea of forcing state politics into this convention is absurd on its face,

and calculated to distract the attention of Republicans from nominating Theodore Roosevelt as our standard bearer in 1904. That matter is big enough for any one convention to handle. The attempt to force state issues into that convention is so unwise that common sense people are surprised it should be suggested. A governor and state officers are to be elected in November, and in order to secure the last and strongest sentiment of the people, if that convention is called in August or September the interim will afford ample time to discuss the merits of the candidates and the platform which should be adopted. By a late convention the voters will get nearer to the real sentiment of the masses.

"We believe that Gov. La Follette and his Madison friends will perceive the unwisdom of forcing two conventions together which are to deal with distinct questions and different issues."

FAIRNESS ALL AROUND.

There is precisely as much reason and cause to denounce conspiracy in the employers as in the employees, yet one does not hear much as to the former phase. Grand juries are now or have been lately investigating into combinations of employers wherein other employers were put to great inconvenience to say nothing of heavy losses. Men outside of the combines were unable to secure supplies and unable to secure union labor as well, because both were in the conspiracy. There is not only this phase but the other phase of associations refusing to sell goods to those against whom edicts may run as to violations of rules, or of not belonging to certain defined associations of employers, manufacturers or retailers.

It is possible in the end the law may rise to the occasion and hold that whatever an individual or firm may do unincorporated, an incorporation receiving naturally special privileges, not of monopoly but of methods of carrying on business and dividing up ownership into shares of stock, must sell to all comers at the same uniform prices announced in the same territory provided of course the cash is tendered for the same. The day may come too when laws will interfere with great combinations making one price for one locality and another price for another locality, the object being to lower prices in certain territory to stamp out competition, but at present the contention seems to be to compel corporations and associations to sell at all to those against whom they have reasons to prevent securing supplies.

SENATOR CHARLES ENDORSED.

Senator Quarles is receiving merited compliments on his position regarding the Isle of Pines. He has assumed the treaty should not be ratified now pending that provides for further investigation as to ownership by Cuba, and that the island which Spain never valued and which since the war has been largely occupied by American settlers shall belong to the United States.

His position against the treaty has resulted in an increased sentiment in the senate that the island should not under the circumstances go to Cuba, and it has been referred back to the foreign relations committee for further consideration. It is one more evidence that Senator Quarles has the courage of his convictions.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth after strongly endorsing Senator Quarles for his course, says:

"The United States has been exceedingly good to Cuba, the last generosity being the passage of the reciprocity act. The new republic can not well make complaint that she has been treated unfairly. She has had everything. The Isle of Pines was of little or no value to her under Cuban rule, and the only particular value now attached is because of the American population it has attracted. This has been drawn to the island simply because the impression had gone out that it would remain United States territory, so that Cuba is entitled in no way to the credit for its promised development. Cuba will have quite enough responsibility to care for its island republic, and can well afford to yield the Isle of Pines gracefully to the United States."

WE ARE PROGRESSING.

We have been proven to be a billion dollar country and now we will show these European ambassadors that we can do the magnificent act just as well as their countries can do. Hereafter we are to receive Europe celebrities such as ambassadors and ministers with escorts of cavalry, and the pomp and parade and the music and the glitter will show these foreigners that the American Republic is very much alive. There will be no more dull receptions at the depots, no more colorless affairs, but with a splendor and a dash and helmeted cavalrymen dashing up the fine Pennsylvania avenue to the capital or whatever place it may be, with their distinguished guest in charge. This new proceeding commenced with the honoring of the arrival of the new secretary of war, Taft, and his military reception was an honor paid to him for his invaluable services in the Philippines, while the same honor was paid to the retiring secretary, Mr. Root. Hereafter it is understood military and perhaps naval honors will be paid to all newly arriving foreign ambassadors, since the new British ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert was honored with such a military escort.

THE POWER OF ZION.

If the authorities of our cities and towns possessed the authority of a Dowie and his elders in their settlements as of Zion City a vast outcry would be continually going up. Sometimes this power would be exercised for the good of the

PRESS COMMENT.

Washington Star: The ice companies are announcing a raise of prices for next summer. The coal companies were kinder. They allowed a raise of price to go as a matter of course and did not insist on discussing the harrowing details.

New York Telegram: To his Bible class John D. Rockefeller, Jr., confessed that a quitter in life was no good. There will evidently be no quitting in the boosting of the price of oil.

Chicago Record-Herald: Spain thinks of building another navy. When she gets ready to spend the money let us hope she will have the good judgment to patronize our shipyards.

Milwaukee News: The day of franchise-grabbing has passed in Milwaukee. The people have had their eyes opened to the fact that grasping promoters and unscrupulous capitalists need watching quite as much as other suspicious characters.

Evening Wisconsin: Justice-while-you-wait seems to be the object of endeavor in Michigan, judging by the record in the case of the murderer there who within sixty hours after the commission of the crime was sentenced to imprisonment for life. But "justice-while-you-wait" is not an inspiring phrase to the generality of folks who have had personal experience of the protracted waiting that usually precedes arrival at any conclusion in courts of law.

Chicago Chronicle: The correspondence between Russia and Japan is so polite and protracted that a good many people have forgotten what it is all about.

Detroit Tribune: It is much easier to get a bunch of representative Democrats together than it is to ascertain what they represent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Thorious will now take radium's place; but wait until fakium and snidium get a chance.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald: The new constitution of Panama is well up to date and in some respects several pegs beyond. It provides the death penalty for political crimes, like insurrections, revolutions, and the like.

Minneapolis Journal: Four French footpads attacked two gentlemen on the Bois de Boulogne in Paris the other day. The gentlemen happened to be from Kentucky. A telephone message from the hospital says that four doctors are now probing to locate the four bullets in the highwaymen's persons.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: The coroner having arrested Carter Harrison, the courts have just as promptly dismissed him. Evidently the Froquois horror was the result of spontaneous combustion, for which no one was responsible—at least no official, in the view of the Chicago judiciary.

Philadelphia North American: That's all right about the Grand Duke Alexis breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, but, all the same, he never wrecked a shipyard trust, nor acted as president of the United States Steel corporation.

Chicago Chronicle: The suggestion to inspect the food supplied by Chicago restaurants to their patrons looks like a scheme to provide another set of worthless Carter Harrison inspectors with free lunches.

New York World: The Moors have been carrying heads on poles because the government placed an artificial value on a certain copper coin which it put into circulation. The Moors do not take kindly to the fiat school of finance.

Exchange: There are indications that Germany expects, in case Russia and Japan fight, to be able to carry off two or three of the best bones.

New York Tribune: A Texas jury has sentenced a negro to 1,000 years in prison for an attempted assault. He can have 200 years taken off for good behavior, however.

Nashville (Tenn.) American: The convention at St. Louis will be Democratic—not socialistic or populist.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Regarding the federal constitution, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university says the makers of it would scarcely recognize it if they were to see it now, after a century of steady stretching. Yet he also thinks that it is better that the constitution should be stretched than that it should break.

Denver Republican: It is simply beautiful to note the promptness of corporations to reward heroism when it saves their property from destruction. Kate Shelley, who prevented a train from going into the Des Moines river twenty-three years ago by flagging it with her new red Sunday petticoat, has just been made a station agent on that road.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Mr. Addicks having announced himself as again a candidate for the senate, Delaware feels to believe that any little financial stringency she may be enduring stands to have relief before the session is over.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Col. Bryan would do well to take a little advice from statesmen of experience before he carries his threat of bolting into execution. Senator Teller bolted in 1896 and has been weeping ever since.

REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE WALKS.

The damage suits in some large cities of the west have grown so enormously in number that a remedy is being sought, and that this remedy lies upon the lines of the city itself building and keeping in repair the walks, seems at least to be the only effective remedy in Chicago. It is very possible the case, thinks one writer, that the city may be somewhat as negligent as it is now in repairing the streets, but at least, the matter of repairs and renewals, will not be left to the city hall politics and the pleasure of the property holders in attending to the notice served upon them. The city authorities would do the repairing, the renewing and the building of first built sidewalks, then assessing the cost to the property owner, would have attended to a very necessary matter without cost to the general tax payer. The property owner would then be left charged with the duty of keeping the walks clear of any obstructions and clear from ice and snow in the winter season. A much healthier public sentiment would be the result.

The calling down of a Republican mayor the other day for commending Mayor McClellan of New York for strictly enforcing the order against unsafe theaters, was a small piece of business and illustrates the calibre of some people who imagine they are potent in their small political world. This Mayor McClellan has nerve and after he had made a personal appeal to some nineteen theatrical managers to place their theaters in the safe condition prescribed by the laws and they had proceeded to ignore his requests, proceeded then to compel them. These men had promised the mayor to carry out the laws in response to his request, and contemptuously proceeded to ignore the law. But Mayor McClellan is not Mayor Harrison and the closed theaters will stay closed until they have complied with the law.

The first public address of Judge Baensch at La Crosse has met with a most cordial reception. His audience was large and the utter absence of all expressions of rancor, the absence of all hostility to others for differing opinions and the well conceived plan for a better administration of state finances and consequent publicity, was a pleasure to those who were present to realize as it was for the general public to read. It is assured with Judge Baensch as governor he would not assume the duties of the legislature in addition.

A singular state of things was discovered the other day in the treasury department finding out through mere inadvertence, it had been overissuing just like some other people do occasionally. It seems in some way gold certificates had been issued in excess, not of the gold in the treasury, but of the gold coined, and the result of this was that no gold coins were in hand for use. The mints were at once set to work coining gold coins and the difficulty was removed.

The movement in Appleton towards Sunday closing of saloons has resulted unexpectedly in the council passing a repeal ordinance which will receive its third reading and final passage next week. Then the town will be wide open.

The results of the visit of Mr. Conant, a member of the monetary commission, abroad, gives the state department hope something definite will be arrived at in the standardization of silver currency.

Congressman Jenkins has introduced a much needed bill which extends the period of limitations to five years, but relieving from effects of the provision prosecutions now commenced.

The day may come when speculators who raise and depress prices at their pleasure and ability of purse, will be assisted by a judicious government into an enforced retirement a while.

If national banks hold government moneys on deposit they must look pleasant when the treasury draws on them. Otherwise all such deposits are in effect a forced loan to the banks.

There is no party treason in any contest for a nomination or in citizens taking sides. Better for the party were there more.

Throughout the country are forming organizations to promote the enactment of the Anglo-American enticement treaty.

It now transpires the incorporation laws of the District of Columbia are the most generous, exceeding New Jersey.



THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The World's Greatest Luxury.—Is a forgetful peaceful sleep. Many people suffer all night from the troubled sleep of indigestion, which the eating of a biscuit and glass of water before retiring would have prevented. It is not advisable to eat heavy or rich food before going to bed, but if you feel at all hungry nature's cries will cause you disturbance if you do not make an attempt to satisfy that hunger before going to sleep. The best position in sleeping is to lie slightly on the right side. Do not throw the arms over the head, and do not curve up the legs. There is a great temptation to do this when one is tired, but should be resisted. Do not use a bolster, only a moderately high pillow, and do not sleep on feathers, as they are debilitating. There is nearly always a draft felt from under the bed; this can be remedied by covering the wire mattress with newspapers. If swan's down quilts can be afforded they are ideal covering, being warm and light. All heavy blankets should be strenuously avoided, and therefore the habit of throwing a fur coat or other heavy blanket over the bed for extra warmth is a bad one. Windows should be slightly opened day and night. Flowers should never remain in a sleeping room and the less heavy drapery that is about the better. If the bed rejoices in valances they should be kept scrupulously clean.

How to Carry Your Umbrella.—The smart girl has a new little way, and not an altogether commendable one, of carrying her umbrella these days. She used to hold it by the handle in an ordinary common-sense way; now she grasps it at the middle, and swings it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the handle pointing downward in front of her, and the sharp ferrule-end sticking out behind, a menace to the eyes of all pedestrians unlucky enough to follow her. She bays her umbrella to match in color her rain-coat, and it generally has more handles than one. The umbrella with three different handles is no uncommon thing this year. The handles screw on and are very easily adjusted. Woman's Home Companion.

Maple Sirup Without Maple.—The latest suggestion for maple sirup without the maple comes from a Virginia woman and may send a wave of consternation over the sugar camps of Vermont and Northern New York. "Take clean corn-cobs," says this economical woman, "and cover with water; let them boil until all of the substance is boiled out, and you will have a liquid about the color of tea; strain this carefully through a fine cloth, add brown sugar and boil down to a nice sirup. Let it stand one day, and it is ready for use. You can not tell this from pure maple sirup, and it is much cheaper."

A Simple Preventive.—A Jamaica woman who was traveling out west some time ago heard complaints about the swarms of ants which infested every house and got into all the food. "There is a very simple remedy," she told her Western friends. "Rub chalk on the legs of the cupboard. The ants cannot crawl up over the chalk."

To Test the Purity of Water.—Take some of the suspected water in a clean glass-stoppered bottle; add a little pure cane sugar, expose, having well stopped the bottle, to the light in a warm room. Should the water, even after a week's exposure, become turbid, it is dangerously impure for drinking; if it remains clear, it is safe.

For Leather Upholstered Chairs.—If the leather is rubbed and beginning to look worn, the white of an egg applied with a soft rag will greatly restore it and make it last much longer.

Winter Diet.—Winter is the season for rich pies, fruit cake and sweet preserves as well as for heavy meats. The diet must agreeable to a man of normal appetite in winter says the Philadelphia Record is the one which is most wholesome and necessary for him. The flesh of full grown animals, such as beef or mutton, is better in the months of December and January than at any other time, because it can be hung to ripen in the open air, instead of in close larders or refrigerators.

Rich soups made of the tougher portions of these nourishing meats, as well as roasts, broils and boiling pieces, should be regularly served in winter. In summer considerably less meat, and that of a more delicate nature, such as young lamb, veal or poultry, is required.

Preserved fruits and rich spiced puddings are more valuable winter food than fresh fruits, which are always scarce in the depth of winter, and proportionately expensive. Sweet marmalades and jellies that call for a great deal of sugar are also necessary in winter, as the human system needs the heating qualities of sugar more in cold than in warm weather.

It is not always a degenerate taste that prompts delicate children to cry for candies in winter; it is generally because their systems actually need the sugar which science recognizes as a food necessary to keep the fires of life burning. It would be foolish to imagine, however, because a certain amount of sugar is necessary that a larger amount will do no harm. When too much sugar is

taken into the system the stomach has no chance to digest bread and meat.

The housekeeper should not be afraid to use spices and seasoning in a reasonable manner for they help to digest the rich fats so necessary to winter diet.

Language of the Eyes.—Gray eyes which turn green with anger or excitement show that their possessor has a choleric temperament.

The white of the eyes showing beneath the iris denotes cool deliberation, while those in which the upper lid passes horizontally across the pupil tell of decided mental ability.

Eyes, with long, sharp corners indicate the possession of great discernment and penetration.

A melancholy temperament and blue eyes are a conjunction scarcely ever to be met with.

Brown eyes are said to be the strongest, though, again, those very pale blue eyes are the ones having mesmeric power.

Never trust a person who looks at you out of the sides of his eyes. Of course habitually is here meant, and not once in a while.

Upturned eyes are typical of devotion, and wide-open orbs tell us that their owner is of a rash disposition.

Perhaps the most beautiful color for eyes is violet, a tint seen fairly often in the eyes of young children and kittens, but seldom preserved in mature years, though Irish people have more than their share of this especial beauty.

Four Practical Suggestions.—If a bucket of paint has to be left open, stir it thoroughly, so as to dissolve all the oil, then fill up with water. When the paint is to be used, pour off the water, and the paint will be as fresh as when first opened. If a picture has been crushed in the mails or in any other way, dampen the creases, and press with a warm iron. Turn your plush laprobe so that the nap runs down. It will then catch on your clothing and will not be continually slipping away from you on a cold day. Rub roasting pans with newspapers before putting them away, and they will not rust.—Woman's Home Companion.

To Erase Stains.—Look over both tablecloth and napkins before they are put to soak. Place the stained portion of the linen over a deep bowl and pour boiling water through it, repeating the operation until the stain disappears. Soap will set stains made by fresh fruit, so it is necessary that they should be taken out before being laundered.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Because of the odor as well as the stomach avoid frying bacon or using lard in the chafing dish.

When mending gloves use cotton rather than silk, as it will not cut the kid. If your shoes get wet, wipe off all dirt with a damp cloth, then rub them with sweet oil or cream.

In the etiquette of hansom cabs, the lady gets in first and sits on the side nearest to the pavement.

For discolored piano keys rub with a cloth moistened with can de Cologne or other spirit, and dipped in prepared chalk.

A little dry orange peel will revive a fire which is nearly out, as will also a small quantity of sugar.

Lemon and watercress are ideal garnishing for broiled squabs over which a little butter and minced parsley have been spread.

To extract the juice from lemons easily, place them in a moderate oven for five minutes before squeezing.

When an engagement is broken off the ring, as well as all other presents, is returned. Letters should be destroyed.

Many people complain that onion renders a salad impossible for them. Some of them are not disagreeably affected by a half-teaspoonful of the juice.

To remove tea or coffee stains from table linen, stretch the stained part over a basin and pour boiling water through.

If you put a little whitening every day in the water in which you rinse your silver you will not need to clean it so often.

Make your own blacking for boots by mixing four ounces of ivory black, three ounces of coarse sugar, one tablespoonful of sweet oil and one pint of beer.

After cabbage water, or anything with a strong odor has been poured down the sink dissolve a little permanganate of potash in hot water and pour this down. It will quite banish the unpleasant smell.

The last arrival in a drawing room usually takes a seat left vacant near the mistress of the house, that she may have a few words with her before a fresh arrival is announced.

Common kerosene is excellent in cleaning hardwood or stained floors. Sweep carefully and dust before applying the oil. Use only a small quantity at a time wiping a small space, then rubbing the oil up with a soft absorbent flannel cloth.

When packing one's finery for traveling roll ribbons and sash ends up tightly and fasten the end with a small pin. To fold them means to crease them across at regular intervals, and this surely involves the use of an iron before they are wearable.

Among the things one never sees in an artistic house are plush table covers and satin hangings. These, with throws, marble-topped tables and marble mantel-

pieces are strictly tabooed. But some fine old houses have marble mantels which their owners think, and rightly, are too handsome to remove or conceal.

The simplest and most satisfactory method of cleaning brass and iron, brass bedsteads, curtain rods and the like is to dampen a cloth with ammonia, then rub it briskly over a piece of pumice soap. This mixture applied to brass acts like magic. It is necessary only to dampen the cloth with the ammonia and with a small quantity of pumice soap the work is accomplished.

FOR THE TABLE.

Save the Bones.—Save all the bones left on the carving plate, whether beef, mutton or veal, as well as the juice left in the carving dishes, for soups and stocks. The soluble portions which these bones contain are as necessary as any other part of our food. On ironing day, when you are obliged to have a fire for several hours, cover the bones with cold water, bring to a boiling point; skim and simmer gently for three hours; strain and put aside and you will have a large bowl of clear jelly, ready to use for soups or sauces at a moment's notice. Water is a poor substitute and stock should not cost a penny. In summer the bones will not keep for a week. Boil on ironing day and again on baking day. It is extravagant to use a fire for one thing only.

Buttermilk Bread.—Two pounds of flour, brown or white, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-eighth ounce of bicarbonate of soda, a pinch of salt, a dessertspoonful of white sugar, if liked. Put the flour into a basin, and mix all the other ingredients on a board, taking care to leave no lumps; add to the flour, and mix in a firm dough, with sour buttermilk, knead it a little, make it into loaves and bake it at once. Sour does not mean rancid buttermilk. If it is sweet, double the baking powder and leave out the soda; but it will not be so good.

A Cheap Plum Cake.—A cheap plum cake calls for half a cup of butter, 1 cup of brown sugar, a cup of molasses, 2 eggs, a gill of new milk, 4 cups of flour, sifted with an even teaspoonful of soda and spices to the taste, 2 cups of seeded raisins, 2 cups of cleaned, currants, a quarter of a pound of candied citron, cut in thin shreds. Bake the cake very slowly for two hours or longer. See it thickly when it is perfectly cold. Let it cool in the pan before icing it.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—Grate two large raw potatoes; add a cup of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt, make into a batter with sweet milk and fry on hot griddle. The griddle should always be set where it can heat slowly an hour before using. Of course, a soapstone griddle is best, but an ordinary 15-cent one answers the purpose if kept clean and smooth. A bit of fat bacon rind on a fork is the best for greasing.

How to Make Sponge Pudding.—Soak three sponge cakes in milk, add a little sugar the juice and rind of a lemon, three eggs well beaten, and one pint of milk. Bake in a buttered pie dish in a slow oven till set.

DRESS HINTS.

For the spring the voile costume will be the leader.

Walking suits of voile on the order of the French tailored style are the latest. Ribbons will be extensively used for millinery purposes this spring.

One of the season's novelties is ribbon with a gold effect.

Included among the ornaments for spring hats are large gilt and silver plaques.

Braids will play an important part in the trimmings of the spring and summer.

For spring and summer the waist of Persian lawn will take precedence in the cotton group.

All the new summer gowns shown are very fluffy affairs, with berthas and lace, and it is noticed that all have very full, puffy elbow sleeves.

One of the prettiest and daintiest shirt waists shown for the coming summer's wear is made of dotted mull combined with lace and rows of pale pink wash ribbon.

About the buckles too much can never be said. They are such marvelous things as to be really works of art, and their workmanship, as well as their materials, places them on a level with any jewel in one's jewel box.

FALL BACK ON COUNTRY BOYS

Railroad Company Employs Them to Keep the Tracks Clear.

The C. M. & St. P. railway has gone into the rural districts and engaged country boys from off the farms to shovel snow off the tracks and cut ditches to enable the water to run off. In Racine yards a force of husky farmer boys, not too proud to help the railway out, are busy clearing switches and doing other similar work for the company. The company claims that while there are hundreds of men in the cities they have to invade the country territory for help. Let the proud mortals think of Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter, for an inspiration to pick up the shovel and pick.

The thaw of the past twenty-four hours has saved the railway companies considerable money, as men were busy all along the lines shoveling the snow from switches, but now are cutting ditches for water to run off.

The views of Admiral Dewey favoring heavy fighting ships have been accepted and the naval board will draw plans to this end in view.

"I'll send a bottle and a glass. Will make a person mellow. But Rocky Mountain Tea. The drink that brings up a fellow.—Kradwell-Thie-son Drug-Co.

DAKOTA, MONSTER CRAFT, LAUNCHED

Companion Steamship of Minnesota Has Length of 630 Feet Over All.

J. J. HILL, WITNESS OF THE CEREMONY

Members of Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Paul Present—Trial Trip to be Made in September.

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 6.—The steamship Dakota, for the Great Northern Steamship company, was successfully launched today from the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding company amid a din of salutes from whistles of vessels, factories and locomotives and the cheers of fully 5,000 spectators. Miss Mary Flemington of Ellendale, N. D., was sponsor, and as the great craft began to slip away from the christening stand she broke a bottle of champagne on the prow saying, "I christen thee Dakota."

On the christening stand were Gov. Abram Chamberlain, President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Steamship company and many members of the board of trade of Minneapolis and St. Paul with ladies.

The Dakota, like her sister ship, the Minnesota, which was launched at the Eastern shipbuilding company's yard in April, 1903, is of the largest type of cargo and passenger vessels built in the United States. Their dimensions are 630 feet over all, 73 feet, 6 inches breadth, 56 feet moulded depth, 33 feet draught and gross tonnage 22,000. Triple expansion engines of 11,000 horse power driving twin screws are expected to develop an average speed of fourteen knots an hour.

The contracts for the Dakota and the Minnesota were awarded early in 1900 to the Eastern Shipbuilding company, the contract price for each vessel being \$2,500,000. In June of that year work was commenced on permanent ways. The keels were laid down in September. The vessels were designed by William A. Fairbairn, the marine architect of the shipbuilding company, embracing the ideas of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway company. It is estimated that the Minnesota will be ready for her trial next July and the Dakota in September.

FAVORS APPROPRIATION

House Committee Votes for Naval Station—Leaves Site to Secretary of Navy.

Racine people are again interested in the naval training station. They are wondering if Senator Charles, Senator Spooner and Congressman Cooper can land the same for this locality. Dispatches from Washington stated that an appropriation of \$250,000 for the establishment of the station upon the great lakes has been agreed upon by the house committee on naval affairs and will be included as a paragraph in the naval appropriation bill.

No particular site for the station is designated, the secretary of the navy being given discretion to select the most desirable site. Should the provision be enacted into law, the secretary would be expected to follow the report of the commission which investigated the several sites offered and decided that Bluff point north of Chicago, offers the most advantageous site. A hot fight will be precipitated in congress when the question is considered as congressmen from several states on the great lakes are urging bills for the selection of sites in their respective districts.

COAL PRICES THE SAME

No Increase Made or Intended in Racine—Plenty Here for Rest of Winter.

It has been published that the price of coal was on the increase, the cause being the recent cold weather. At Kenosha it was quoted at \$8 per ton and that Racine dealers had boosted the price to that figure. While it may be true that \$8 coal prevails at Kenosha, it is not so in Racine. It is quoted at \$7.75 at all of the yards in Racine, delivered, but when carried in is \$8.

Inquiry reveals that in April last coal sold at \$7.25 a ton and from that time and up to September 1st ten cents a ton was added. On September 1st it was \$7.75 and thus it has remained all winter, the cold weather not having a tendency to increase. So far as can be ascertained there will not be an increase here.

There is sufficient hard coal in the market to last through the winter and until navigation opens. No coal has been received by rail the past winter, but on the contrary the Cheney & Co.

yards are shipping ten car loads a day out of the city. The consumption of coal during the winter has been much larger than in several winters previous.

JOHN McDONALD IS DEAD

Dropsy of the Heart Ends Life of One of Racine's Old Residents, Aged 65.

John McDonald, an old citizen and a good man, passed away at 2 o'clock this morning at his home No. 416 Wisconsin street, of dropsy of the heart, aged 65 years. Deceased had been a sufferer of the ailment for a number of years, but for twelve months the disease has been aggravated and finally ended his life.

Deceased was born in New York state where he grew to manhood. For many years he was in the grocery business with his father and over thirty-eight years ago he came to Racine. During his entire residence here he has been a hard working and conscientious man. For eight years he was employed as night watchman for the E. L. Hedstrom Coal company; then he was in the express business and with his wife conducted a store on Wisconsin street.

About one year or longer ago he went to Baldwin county, Ala., where he took up land, but his health would not permit his conducting a farm and he came home to Racine. Since that time he had not seen a well day and although he suffered much he bore his lot with great patience and fortitude.

John McDonald was a good citizen, an honest and upright man, kind and indulgent to his wife and children, a desirable neighbor and ever for right and fairness. He was well known throughout the city, and it is doubtful if he had a known enemy.

There survives him a wife and three children: Mrs. Paul Lawson, Chicago; Mrs. Ada Lynn, Baldwin county, Ala., and Frederick McDonald, St. Louis, Mo. The time of funeral has not been decided upon and will be announced later.

SMADER.

At an early hour this morning Michael Smader, a pioneer farmer of the town of Caledonia, died in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Smader was born in Bohemia in the year 1832 and came to Racine county over thirty years ago, purchasing a farm in Caledonia, where he has resided ever since. By hard and careful work he cultivated a fine farm. He was favorably known to almost every man in Caledonia and Racine. He had a reputation for honesty and integrity and friends and neighbors alike respected him. Three sons, Joseph and Thomas Smader, Racine; John Smader, Caledonia and five daughters, Mrs. Joseph Bezucha, Hillsboro, Wis.; Mrs. Frank Ryback, Mrs. V. Kraupa, Mrs. F. Dostal, and Miss Catharine Smader, of Racine, besides a wife, survive to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m., from his late home in Caledonia.

RASMUSSEN.

Theodore Rasmussen aged 18 years, died this morning of dropsy, at the home of his parents, 1126 Albert street. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 p. m., from the house and 2 o'clock from Trinity M. E. church on La Salle street.

BUTLER IS NOT GUILTY

Jury Says Testimony Against Him Was That of Boodlers and Perjurers.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 6.—Edward Butler of St. Louis, tried on a charge of bribing members of the St. Louis house of delegates to secure the passage of a city lighting bill in 1899 was found not guilty today by a jury which had been out since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Previous to the finding of the jury, it had been reported to the court that no verdict could be reached.

Judge Graves thereupon requested the jury to retire again saying he would recall them in a short time.

About eighteen ballots were taken according to Foreman Rosser, and at the start the jury stood 10 for acquittal, 2 for conviction.

"The jurors," Mr. Rosser said, "did not want to convict the defendant on the testimony of boodlers and perjurers, whose statements were flatly contradicted by men of good character."

"Again we did not think the circumstances pointed to the defendant's guilt."

SPEND \$1,100 IN MAN HUNT

And Bedford Citizens Subscribe \$1,200 More to Ferret Out Murderer.

REDFORD, Ind., Feb. 6.—Citizens of Bedford, have spent \$1,000 trying to find the murderer of Sarah Schaefer and they have not been able to find a trail that leads up to him. The authorities have not been able to find a motive that is satisfactory, but are confident that they will get the man. Money is being subscribed freely by business men to continue the search. Twelve hundred dollars have been added to the fund in the last twenty-four hours.

Russia and Japan are still jabbing at each other, but there is no doubt both are primed for war in event of war this country is expected to maintain a strictly neutral attitude.

You need clean healthy bowels just as much as pure wholesome food; without the one, you cannot keep well. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea eliminates all impurities, 25 cents, tea or tablets. Kradwell-Thie-son Drug-Co.

FUN AT COOPER'S EXPENSE

His Baldness Pretextive of Hearty Laughter in the House.

Washington correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel. The personal acquaintances of Representative Henry A. Cooper of Racine know that his lofty and well shaped dome of intellectuality is as bald as an egg. Mr. Cooper's forehead runs away over to the back of his neck, and so long has he been in that condition that he has ceased to be troubled by references to his baldness. But he cannot stand the interjection of the fact into the staid and solemn debates of the house. Mr. Cooper got into a debate on a bill providing for stopping the practice of docking horses' tails in the District of Columbia. And this was the result:

Mr. Cooper.—Why does anybody dock a horse's tail?

Mr. Perkins.—First, because it looks a great deal better. Why do you cut your hair instead of having it down over your shoulders? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper.—That is the cruelest question I have been asked in a great many years. (Laughter.) As a gentleman in my city used to say, "That is very, very, wrong."

Then the house went into convulsions.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WORLD'S FAIR

St. Louis NEWS St. Louis 1904

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A Great Combination Offer We will furnish the Twice a Week issue of the

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JOURNAL

RACINE, WIS.

Coal! Coal!

CARROLL'S FAMOUS

SCRANTON COAL

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HARD COAL MINED.

Costs no more than any other. One ton of it means 2000 pounds of pure coal. No stone or slate to pay for Burns to an ash. Try it, and you will have no other. All sizes.

LOWEST PRICES.

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Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curb

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Get my price. I get your order.

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TORNADO FIRE Insurance. Ready to Loan

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THE STORY OF FRANKLIN

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(Continued.)

As I glanced round for a place of refuge my eyes fell on an open doorway close to me, and close also to the brazier and halberd. It was a low stone doorway, beetle-browed, with a coat of arms carved over it. I saw in an instant that it must lead to the tower above us—the gatehouse—and I sprang from my horse, a fresh yell from the houses behind me. I saw that, if we were to gain a moment for parleying, we must take refuge there. I do not know how I did it, but somehow I made myself understood by the others and got the women off their horses and dragged Mistress Anne inside, where at once we both fell in the darkness over the low steps of a spiral staircase. This hindered the duchess, who was following, and I heard a sound of wheels and hoofs outside. But in that confined space—the staircase was very narrow—I could give no help. I could only scramble upward, dragging the fainting girl after me, until we emerged through an open doorway at the top into a room. What kind of room it was I did not notice then, only that it was empty. Not a single person was there. The walls were of stone, the floor of flagstones, and the ceiling of oak beams. The door was open, and the light from the doorway showed the duchess and her attendants standing in the doorway, and the howling mob outside.

I felt my way down again, one hand on the central pillar, my shoulder against the outside wall. The stair foot was faintly lit by the glow from outside, and on the bottom step I came on some one, hurt and dead, just a dark mass at my feet. It was Master Bertie. I gave a cry and stepped over his body. The duchess, brave wife, was standing before him, the halberd which she had snatched up presented at the doorway, and the howling mob outside.

Fortunately the crowd had not yet learned how few we were, nor saw, I think, that it was but a woman who confronted them. I rushed into the low doorway and sternly the women, winding around in the face of unknown numbers was a task from which the bravest veterans might have flinched, and the townsfolk, furious as they were, lunged back. I took advantage of the pause. I grasped the halberd myself and pushed the duchess back. "Drag him up!" I muttered. "If you cannot manage it, call Anne!"

But grief and hard necessity gave her strength, and despite the noise in front of me I heard her toll panning up with her burden. When I judged she had reached the room above, I too, turned and ran up after her, posting myself in the last angle just below the room. There I was sheltered from missiles by the turn in the staircase and was further protected by the darkness. Now I could hold the way with little risk, for only one could come up at a time, and he would be a brave man who should storm the stairs in my teeth.

All this, I remember, was done in a kind of desperate frenzy in haste and confusion, with no plan or final purpose, but simply out of the instinct of self preservation, which led me to do, from moment to moment, what I could to save my lives. I did not know whether there was another staircase to the tower, nor whether there were enemies above us, whether indeed enemies might not swarm in on us from a dozen entrances. I had no time to think of more than just this—that my staircase, of which I did know, must be held.

I think I had stood there about a minute, breathing hard and listening to the din outside, when came to my ears a little softened by the thick walls round me—a sound which, at least, that I could hear my heart beating in the midst of it—when the duchess came back to the door above. I could see her, there being a certain amount of light in the room behind her, but she could not see me. "What can I do?" she asked softly.

I answered by a question. "Is he alive?" I muttered.

"Yes, but hurt," she answered, struggling with a sob, with a fluttering of the woman's heart she had repressed so bravely. "Much hurt, I fear! Oh, why, why did we come here!"

She did not mean it as a reproach, but I took it as one and bowed myself more firmly to meet this crisis—to save her at least if it should be any way possible. When she asked again, "Can I do anything?" I bade her take my pike and stand where I was for a moment. Since no enemy had yet made his appearance above the strength of our position seemed to hold out some hope, and it was the more essential that I should understand it and know exactly what our chances were.

I sprang up the stairs into the room and looked round, my eyes seeming to take in everything at once. It was a big bare room, with signs of habitation only in one corner. On the side toward the tower was a long, low window, through which a score of the diamond panes were broken already—the force of the besiegers' torments lay luridly on the walls and vaulted roof. By the dull embers of a wood fire, over which hung a huge black pot, Master Bertie was lying on the floor, breathing loudly and painfully, his head pillowed on the duchess' kerchief. Beside him sat Mistress Anne, her face hidden, the child wailing in her lap.

A glance round assured me that there was no other staircase, and that on the side toward the country the wall was pierced with no window bigger than a loophole or an arrow slit, with no opening which even a boy could enter. For the present, therefore, unless the top of the tower should be escaladed from the adjacent houses—and I could do nothing to provide against that—we had nothing to fear except from the staircase and the window I have mentioned. Every moment, however, a missile or a shot crashed through the latter, adding the whir of falling stones to the general din. No wonder the child wailed and the girl sank over in silent terror. Those savage yells might well make a woman blanch. They carried more fear and dread to my heart than did the real danger of our position, desperate as it was.

And yet it was so desperate that for a moment I leaned against the wall dazed and hopeless, listening to the internal tumult without and within. And Bertie, been by my side to share the responsibility and join in the risk, I could have borne it better. I might have felt then some of the joy of battle which the men of the tower felt.

the one matched against the many. But I was alone. How was I to save these women and that poor child from the falling crew outside? How indeed? I did not know the enemy's language; I could not communicate with him, could not explain, could not even cry for quarter for the women.

A stone which glanced from one of the missiles and grazed my shoulder roused me from this fit of cowardice, which, I trust, and believe, had lasted for a few seconds only. At the same moment an unusual volley of missiles tore through the window as if discharged as a given signal. We were under cover, and they did us no harm, rolling for the most part noisily about the floor. But when the storm ceased and a calm as sudden followed I heard a dull, regular sound close to the window—a thud, thud, thud—and on the instant I divined the plan and the danger. My courage came back, and with it my wits. I remembered an old tale I had heard, and dropping my sword where it stood I flew to the hearth and unhooked the great pot. It was heavy, half full of something—broth, most likely, but I recked nothing of that. I bore it swiftly to the window, and just as the foremost man on the ladder had driven in the lead wall before him with his axe flung the whole of the contents—they were not scalding, but they were very hot—in his face. The fellow shrieked loudly, and blinded and taken by surprise lost his hold and fell against his supporter, and both tumbled down again more quickly than they had come up.

Sternly triumphant, I poised the great pot itself in my hands, thinking to fling it down upon the next savage, upturned face, of which I had a brief view, as the torches flared now on one, now on another. But prudence prevailed. If no



I bore it swiftly to the window.

more blood were shed, it might still be possible to get some terms. I laid the pot down by the side of the window as a warning to be used only in the last resort.

Meanwhile the duchess, posted in the dark, had heard the noise of the window being driven in and cried out pitifully to know what it was. "Stand firm!" I shouted loudly. "Stand firm. We are safe as yet!"

Even the uproar without seemed to abate a little as the first fury of the mob died down. Probably their leaders were concerting fresh action. I went and knelt beside Master Bertie and made a thorough examination of his wound. He had received a nasty blow on the back of the head, from which the blood was still oozing, and he was insensible. His face looked very long and thin and deathlike; but, so far as I could ascertain, the bones were unharmed, and he was now breathing very quietly. "I think he will recover," I said, feeling his clothes.

Anne was crouching on the other side of him. As she did not answer, I looked up at her. Her lips were moving, but the only word I caught was "Clarence!" I did not wonder she was distraught. I had work enough to keep my own wits. But I wanted her help, and I repeated loudly, "Anne, Anne!" trying to rouse her.

She looked past me, shuddering. "Heaven forgive you!" she muttered. "You have brought me to this! And now I must die! I must die here! In the net they have set for others is their own fate taken!"

She was quite beside herself with terror. I saw that she was not addressing me, and I had not time to make sense of her wanderings. I left her and went out to speak to the duchess. Poor woman! Even her brave spirit was giving way. I felt her old hands tremble as I took the halberd from her. "Go into the room awhile," I said softly. "He is not seriously hurt, I am sure. I will guard this. If any one appears at the window, scream." She went gladly, and I took her place, having now to do double duty. I had been there a few minutes only, listening with my soul in my ears, to detect the first signs of attack, either below me or in the room behind, when I distinguished a strange rustling sound on the staircase. It appeared to come from a point a good deal below me, and probably whoever made it was just within the doorway. I peered into the gloom, but could see no one as yet. "Stand!" I cried in a tone of warning. "Who is that?"

The sound ceased abruptly, but it left me uneasy. Could they be going to blow us up with gunpowder? No! I did not think so. They would not come to ruin the gateway for the sake of capturing so small a party. And the tower was strong. It would not be easy to blow it up.

Yet in a short time the noise began again, and my fears returned with it. "Stand!" I cried savagely, "or take care of yourself!"

The answer was a flash of bright light, which for a second showed the rough stone walls winding away at my feet, a stunning report and the patter of down of half a dozen slugs from the roof. I laughed, my first start over. "You will have to come a little higher up!" I cried tauntingly as I smelled the fumes. My eyes had become so accustomed to the darkness that I felt sure I should detect an assailant, however widely he might make his approach, and my halberd was seven feet long, so that I could reach as far as I could see. I had had time, too, to grow cool.

After this there was comparative quiet for another space. I very soon and then a stone, or, more rarely, the ball of an arquebus, would come whizzing into the room above. But I did not fear this. It was easy to keep under cover. And their shouting no longer startled me. I began to see a glimpse of hope. It was plain that the townsfolk were puzzled how to come at us without suffering great loss. They were unaware of our numbers, and, as it proved, believed that we had three uninjured men at least. The staircase was impracticable as a point of assault, and the window, being only three feet in height and 20 from the ground, was not much better, if defended, as they expected it would be, by a couple of desperate swordsmen.

I was not much astonished, therefore, when the rustling sound, beginning again at the foot of the staircase, came this time to one more formidable issue than a hail of Spanish. "Will you surrender?" the question

for once.

"No!" I said loudly.

"Who are you?" was the next question.

"We are English!" I answered.

He went then, and there for the time the negotiations ended. But, seeing the dawn of hope, I was the more afraid of any trap or surprise, and I cried to the duchess to be on her guard. For this reason, too, the suspense of the next few minutes was almost more trying than anything which had gone before. But the minutes came at last to an end. A voice below cried loudly in English: "Hollo! Are you friends?"

"Yes, yes," I replied joyfully before the words had well ceased to rebound from the walls, for the voice and accent were Master Lindstrom's. A cry of relief from the room behind me showed that there, too, the speaker was recognized. The duchess came running to the door, but I begged her to go back and keep a good lookout, and she obeyed.

"How come you here? How has it happened?" Master Lindstrom asked, his voice, though he still remained below, betraying his perplexity and unhappiness. "Can I not do something? This is terrible indeed."

"You can come up, if you like," I answered, after a moment's thought. "But you must come alone, and I cannot let even one friend as you are, see our defenses."

As he came up I stepped back and drew the door to the room toward me, so that, though a little light reached the head of the stairs, he could not, standing there, see into the room, or discern our real weakness. I did not distrust him—heaven forbid—but he might have to tell all he saw to his friends below, and I thought it well, for his sake as well as our own, that he should be able to do this freely and without hurting us. As he joined me I held up a finger for silence and listened keenly. But all was quiet below. No one had followed him. Then I turned and warmly grasped his hands, and we peered into one another's faces. I saw he was deeply moved; that he was thinking of Dymphna and how I had saved her. He held my hands as though he would never loose them.

"Well," I said cheerfully as I could, "have you brought us an offer of terms? But let me tell you first," I continued, "how it happened." And I briefly explained that we had mistaken the captain of the guard and his two followers for Clarence and the two Spaniards. "Is he dead?" I continued.

"No, he is still alive," Master Lindstrom answered gravely. "But the townsfolk are furious, and the seizure of the tower has still further exasperated them. Why do you do this?"

"Because we should have been torn to pieces if we had not done it," I answered dryly. "You think we are in a strait place?"

"Do you not think so yourself?" he said, somewhat astonished.

I laughed. "That is as may be," I answered, with an affectionate of recklessness. "The staircase is narrow and the window low. We shall sell our lives dearly, my friend. Yet for the sake of the women who are with us we are willing to surrender if the citizens offer us terms. After all, it was an accident. Cannot you impress this on them?" I added eagerly.

He shook his head. "They will not hear reason," he said.

"Then," I replied, "impress the other thing upon them: Tell them that our swords are sharp and we are desperate."

"I will see to that," he answered slowly. "The Duke of Cleves is expected here tomorrow, and the townsfolk feel they would be disgraced forever if he should find their gate held by a party of murderers, as they consider you."

"The Duke of Cleves?" I repeated. "For his sake may be better affected toward us."

"They will overpower you before he comes," Master Lindstrom answered sardonically. "I would not trust in him if I were you. But I will go to the end, and believe me, I will do all that man can do."

"Of that I am sure," I said warmly. And then, cautioning me to remain strictly on the defensive, he left me.

Before his footsteps had ceased to echo on the stairs, the door beside me opened, and Mistress Anne appeared at it. I saw at once that his familiar voice had roused her from the stupor of fear in which I had last seen her. Her eyes were bright, her whole frame was thrilling with excitement, hope, suspense. I began to understand her, to discern beneath the disguise thrown over it in ordinary times by a strong will the nervous nature which was always confident or despairing, which felt everything so keenly—everything, that is, which touched itself. "Well!" she cried, "Well!"

"Patience! Patience!" I replied rather sharply. I could not help comparing her conduct with that of the duchess and blaming her not for her timidity, but for the selfishness which she had betrayed in her fear. I could fancy Estrellita trembling and a crowd, not despairing, but utterly down, nor useless when others needed her, nor wrapped in her own fears to the very exclusion of reason.

"He is coming back," he said. "He and his friends will do all they can for us. We must wait awhile and hope and keep a good lookout."

She had her hand on the door, and by an abrupt movement she slipped out to me and closed it behind her. This made the staircase so dark that I could no longer distinguish her face, but I judged from her tone that her fears were regaining possession of her. "Clarence," she muttered, her voice low and trembling. "Have you thought of him? Could not he help us? He may have followed us here and may be here now. Now! And perhaps he does not know in what danger we are."

"Clarence!" I said, astonished and almost angry. "Clarence help us? Go back, girl, go back! You are mad. He would be more likely to complete our ruin. Go in and nurse the baby," I added bitterly.

What could she mean? I asked myself when she had gone in. Was there anything in her suggestion? Would Clarence follow us hither? If so, and if he should come in, would he have power to help us, using such mysterious influence, Spanish or English, as he seemed to possess? And, if he could help us, would he be better to fall into his hands than into those of the exasperated Spaniards? I thought the duchess would say "No!"

So it mattered not what I answered myself. I hoped, now Master Lindstrom had appeared, that the women would be allowed to go free, and it seemed to me that to surrender to Clarence would be to hand over the duchess to her enemy simply that the rest of us might escape.

Master Lindstrom returned while I was still considering this, and observing the same precautions as before I bade him join me. "Well," I said, not so impatiently, "I hope, as Mistress Anne, yes I dare say, with a good deal of eagerness, 'well, what do they say?' For he was slow to speak."

"I have bad news," he answered gravely.

"What?" I asked, my heart sinking.

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"He is coming back," he said. "He and his friends will do all they can for us. We must wait awhile and hope and keep a good lookout."

"Ah," I ejaculated, a jump which was due as much to rage as to any other emotion rising in my throat. "So they will give us no terms? Then so be it! Let them come and take us!"

"No," he hastened to answer. "It is not so bad as that, lad. They are fathers and husbands themselves, and not lawless knights. They will suffer the women to go free and will even let me take charge of them if necessary."

"They will!" I exclaimed, overjoyed. I wondered why on earth he had hesitated to tell me this. "Why, that is the main point, friend."

"Yes," he said gravely, "perhaps so. More, the men may go, too, if the tower be surrendered within an hour—with one exception, that is. The man who struck the blow must be given up."

"The man who struck the blow!" I repeated slowly. "Do you mean—you mean the man who hit the patrol down?"

"Yes," he said. He was peering very closely at me, as though he would learn from my face who it was. And I stood thinking. This was as much as we could expect. I divined, and most truly, that but for the honest Dutchman's influence, promises, perhaps bribes, such terms would never have been offered to us by the men who, hours before, had driven us to hold as if we had been vermin. Yet give up Master Bertie? "What," he said, "will be done to him? The man who must be given up, I mean?" Master Lindstrom shook his head. "It was an accident," I urged, my eyes on his.

He grasped my hand firmly, and turning away his face seemed for awhile unable to speak. At last he whispered: "He must suffer for the others, lad. I fear so. It is a hard fate, a cruel fate. But I can do no more. They will not hear me on this. It is true he will be first tried by the magistrate, but there is no hope. They are very hard."

My heart sank. I stood irresolute, pondering on what I ought to do, pondering on what I should say to the wife who so loved the man who must die. What could I say? Yet somehow I must break the news. I asked Master Lindstrom to wait where he was while I consulted the others, adding, "You will answer for it that there will be no attack while you are here, I suppose?"

"I will," he said. I knew I could trust him, and I went in to the duchess, closing the door behind me. A change had come over the room since I had left it. The moon had risen and was flinging its cold white light through the twisted and shattered framework of the window to fall in three bright pencils on the floor. The torches in the street had for the most part burned out or been extinguished. The glare of the red glare, the shouts and the crash of glass, the atmosphere of battle and strife I had left, I found this silvery light and a stillness made more apparent by the distant hum of many voices.

Mistress Anne was standing just within the threshold, her face showing pale against the gloom, her hands clasped. The duchess was kneeling by her husband, but she looked up as I entered.

"They will let us all go," I said bluntly—it was best to tell the tale at once—"except the one who hurt the patrol, that is."

It was strange how differently the two women received the news. While Mistress Anne flung her hands to her face with a sobbing cry of thankfulness and leaned against the wall crying and shaking, my lady stood up straight and still, breathing hard, but saying nothing. I saw that she did not need to ask what would be done to the one who was excepted. She knew.

"No," she murmured at last, her hands clasped to her bosom. "We cannot do it!"

"I fear we must," I said gently, calmly, too. I think, yet in saying it I was not quite myself. An odd sensation was growing upon me in the stillness of the room. I began on a sudden, I did not know why, to thrill with excitement to tremble with nervousness, such as would rather have become one of the women than a man.

My head grew hot, my heart began to beat quickly. I caught myself looking out, listening, waiting for something to happen, something to be said. It was something more terrible, as it seemed to me, than the din and crash of the worst moments of the assault. What was it? What was it that was threatening me? An instant and I knew.

"Oh, no, never!" cried the duchess again, her voice quivering, her face full of keenest pain. "We will not give you up. We will stand or fall together, friend."

Give you up! Give you up! Ha! The veil was lifted now, and I saw what the something with the cold breath going before it was. I looked quietly from her to her husband, and I asked—I fancy she thought my question strangely irrelevant at that moment: "How is he? Is he better?"

"Much better. He knew me for a moment," she answered. "Then he seemed to sink away again, but his eyes were quite clear."

I stood gazing down at his thin face, which had over looked so kindly into mine. My fingers played idly with the knot of my gown. "He will live!" I asked abruptly, harshly.

She started at the sudden question; but, brutal as it must have sounded, she was looking at me in pity so great and generous that it did not wound her. "Oh, yes," she said, her eyes still clinging to me. "I think he will live, thank heaven!"

"Thank heaven!" Ah, yes, thank heaven! I turned and went slowly toward the door, but before I reached it she was at my side—may, was on her knees by me—clapping my hand, looking up to me with streaming eyes. "What are you going to do?" she cried, reading, I suppose, something in my face.

"I will see if Master Lindstrom cannot get better terms for us," I answered.

She rose, still detaining me. "You are sure?" she said, still crying me jealously. "Quite sure," I answered, forcing a smile. "I will come back and report to you."

She let me go then, and I went out and joined Lindstrom on the staircase.

"Are you certain," I asked, speaking in a whisper, that they will let the town be kept as it is and let the others go?"

"I am quite sure of it," he replied, nodding. "They are Germans, and hard and pitiless, but you must trust them. So far I will answer for them."

"Then we accept," I said gravely. "I give myself up. Let them take me."

CHAPTER XV.

I had not seen the first moonbeams pierce the broken casement of the tower room, but I was there to watch the last dawn of silver light glaze the wall to all and still to frame and so pass on. Near the fire, which had been made up and now glowed and flicked bravely on the hearthstone at my elbow, my three jailers had set a mattress for me, and on this I sat, my back to the wall, and my face to the window. The guards lounged on the other side of the hearth round a lantern, playing dice and drinking. They were rough, hard men, whose features, as they leaned over the table and the hearth

played strongly on their faces, glazing them against a wall of shadow, were stern and rugged enough. But they had not shown themselves unkindly. They had given me a share of their wine and had pointed to the window and shrugged their shoulders, as much as to say that it was my own fault if I suffered from the draft. Nay, from time to time one of them would turn from his game and look at me, in pity, I think, and utter a curse that was meant for encouragement.

Even when the first excitement had passed away I felt none of the stupefaction which I have heard that men feel in such a position. My brain was painfully active. In vain I longed to sleep, if it were only that I might not be thought to fear death. But the fact that I was to be tried first, though the sentence was a certainty, distracted and troubled me. My thoughts paced from thing to thing, now dwelling on the duchess and her husband, now flitting to Estrellita and Sir Anthony, to the old place at home and the servants, to strange, petty things, long familiar—a tree in the chase at Oton, a herb I had planted. Once a great lump rose in my throat, and I had to turn away to hide the hot tears that would rise at the thought that I must die in this mean German town, in this unknown corner, and be buried and forgotten! And once, too, to torment me there rose a doubt in my mind whether Master Bertie would recover, whether indeed I had not thrown my life away for nothing. But it was too late to think of that, and the doubt, which so terrible was, it passed away quickly.

My thoughts wandered about in the night, and the jailers, less pitiful than the jailers, had forbidden my friends to stay with me. An hour or more after midnight two of the men lay down, and the other sat humming a drinking song, or at intervals rose to yawn and stretch himself and look out of the window. From time to time the cry of the watchman going his rounds came drearily to my ears, recalling to me the night I had spent behind the hoarding in Moorgate street, when the adventure which was to end tomorrow—nay, today, in a few hours—had lured me away. Today? Was I to die today? To perish, with all my plans, hopes, love? It seemed impossible. As I gazed at the window, whose shape began to be printed on my brain, it seemed impossible. My soul so rose in rebellion against it that the perspiration stood on my brow, and I had to clasp my hands about my knees and strain every muscle to keep in the cry I would have uttered—a cry, not of fear, but of rage and remorse and revolt.

I was glad to see the first streaks of dawn, to hear the first cock crowing, and, a few minutes later, the voices of men in the street and on the stairs. The sounds of day and life acted magically upon me. The horror of the night passed off as does the horror of a dream. When a man, heavily cloaked and with his head covered, came in, the door being shut behind him by another hand, I looked up at him bravely. The worst was past.

He replied by looking down at me for a few moments without disclosing himself, the collar of his cloak being raised so high that I could see nothing of his features. My first notion that he must be Master Lindstrom passed away, and, displeased by his silent scrutiny and thinking him a stranger, I said sharply, "I hope you are satisfied, sir."

"Satisfied?" he replied in a voice which made me start so that the iron clanked on my feet. "Well, I think I should be—seeing you so, my friend!"

It was Clarence! Of all men, Clarence I knew his voice, and he, seeing himself recognized, lowered his cloak. I stared at him in stupefied silence, and he at me in a grim curiosity. I was not prepared for the blunt abruptness with which he continued, using almost the very words he had used when face to face with me in the flood. "Now tell me who you are, and what brought you into this company?"

I gave him no answer. I still stared at him in silence.

"Come," he continued, his hawk's eyes bent on my face, "make a clean breast of it, and perhaps—who knows?—I may help you yet, lad. You have puzzled and fooled me, and I want to understand you. Where did my lady pick you up just when she wanted you? I had arranged for every checker on the board except you. Who are you?"

This time I did answer him—by a question. "How many times have we met?" I asked.

"Three," he said readily, "and the last time you nearly rid the world of me. Now the luck is against you. It generally is in the end against those who thwart me, my friend." He chuckled at the conceit, and I read in his face at once his love of intrigue and his vanity. "I come uppermost, as always."

"Only nodded."

"What do you want?" I asked. I felt a certain expectation. He wanted something.

"First to know who you are."

"I shall tell you," I answered.

He smiled dryly, sitting opposite to me. He had drawn up, stool and made himself comfortable. He was not an uncomely man as he sat there playing with his dagger, a dubious smile on his lean, dark face. Unwarned, I might have been attracted by the masterful audacity, the intellect as well as the force which I saw stamped on his features. Being warned, I read cunning in his bold eyes and cruelty in the curl of his lip. "What do you want next?" I asked.

"I want to save your life," he replied lightly.

At that I started. I could not help it. "But how?" he laughed. "I thought the stoicism did not go quite down to the bottom, my lad. But, there, it is true enough, I have come to help you. I have come to save your life if you will let me."

I strove in vain to keep entire mastery over myself. The feelings to which he appealed were too strong for me. My voice sounded strange, even in my own ears, as I said hoarsely: "It is impossible! What can you do?"

"What can I do?" he answered, with a stern smile. "Much! I have, boy, a dozen strings in my hands and a neck, a life at the end of each!"

He raised his hand, and extending the fingers moved them to and fro.

"Feel! A life, a death!" he exclaimed. "And for you can and will save your life on one condition."

"On one condition?" I murmured.

"Aye, on one condition, but it is a very easy one. I will save your life on one part, and you on yours must give me a little assistance. Do you see? Then we shall be quits."

"I do not understand," I said slowly. I did not. His words had set my heart fluttering so that I could for the moment take in only one idea—that there was a

BABCOCK'S DISTRICT

Hottest Scene of the Political Battle Is Now Being Fought Out There.

MILWAUKEE'S LIGHTING PLANT

Madison Iceboat Beats All Others—Prison Reformers Think Well of Wisconsin—Traps for Girls.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.—Apart from Mr. Cook's declaration in which he declares himself "a Republican," there is nothing new in politics. The indictment of a Milwaukee senator for accepting \$100 in connection with the



STATE TREASURER KEMPF

passage of the barbers' commission bill is a choice morsel for the administration men. "Barney" could doubtless tell a good deal if he cared to talk about political methods at Madison and make a sensation that might transcend partisan bounds. The Babcock free pass incident is still echoing, but the demand that the assistant adjutant general resign has caused in the circle of his political associates. This whole campaign really centers about the Third district where Mr. Babcock is having the struggle of his life. He has got to the diligent mood on the pass question, and he now says that he will go into the district and make the whole thing redound as a rebuke on Congressman Babcock. Mr. Bancroft's father, George I. Bancroft, is a capital watchman at Madison. The stalwarts are doing good work in their Madison headquarters. They have money enough to work with, for the governor's enemies are so heated that it is a work of love to lay down their dollars.

Can Babcock Get Fifty-Two Votes.

Congressman Babcock is the first to pit his strength against Governor LaFollette this year, and the trial between these two veterans will be an interesting spectacle. Babcock won out in his first fight for an early convention, which will be held at Baraboo March 3. There will be delegates to the convention, apportioned as follows: Crawford county, 9; Grant, 23; Iowa, 13; Juneau, 12; Richland, 10; Sauk, 18; LaFayette, 18. Babcock must get fifty-two votes to secure the nomination. His friends are confident that he will. However, the LaFollette men, by bringing out a man in each county, are endeavoring to capture the local delegations, so as to bunch or trade them against Babcock when the time comes.

Mr. Cook to Republicans.

Mr. Cook's manifesto, dated Jan. 29, is like himself—cordial and friendly, without antagonizing any class. He says some good things. He is for a "government for all, without cliques, clans, or factions, but yielding to every duty and conscious of every right." He proposes "a sincere and fearless executive." His purpose is "to be nominated and elected governor—not for self, but service—through a reunited party and to restore political peace and execute good government." And he concludes that he is "free from official entanglement or factional alliance."

Public Ownership in Milwaukee. Milwaukee may vote on the question of a municipal lighting plant this spring. Mayor Rose has recommended to the council that such a proposition be submitted to the people. It would cost half a million dollars. The idea of municipal plants is growing. Illinois leads all the states in number, having 346 electric light and power stations, while in the whole United States there are 3,620. The Illinois plants cost some \$83,000,000 and earn nearly \$7,000,000 a year. In 1891 there was but one central electric light and power station in the United States owned by a municipality. Now there are 815. The progressive middle west states are in the lead in this respect.

Winter Sports.

The extreme cold weather has put a damper on horse racing in Madison this winter, and this accompanied with abundance of snow, shortly after the lakes froze over, spelled ice-boating. Bowling and skat have been substituted by many and are live topics here. Since the victory of Mr. Emil Bauerbach's iceboat, the "Princess," in the international ice-boating regatta at

Gull Lake, Mich., Madison sportsmen are already predicting that the capital city will capture the big event for next year. Unfortunately, the race was only for a cup put up by W. R. Hearst, and to swing this important winter meeting the Princess must be first in the race for the Stuart trophy cup, which comes later. The Princess won an easy victory in the first race, beating out her nearest competitor by 4.06 seconds.

The Madison boat's victory will probably dispell the eastern sports theory that the western style yacht is behind the times. In horse racing Diamond H., owned by William Gamm, retains the prestige of being among the fastest horses on ice in the state. The little sorrel has not been able to equal its state record for the half mile in 1:04 1/4, but has been fast enough to win in the one official race held this winter under the auspices of the Madison Driving club. Mr. Charles Fess, with Alzago, gives Mr. Gamm's horse a close race. Madison was represented in the bowling tournament at LaCrosse by three 5-men teams, all of which won cash prizes. The Madison Rags defeated a LaCrosse club for second place by one pin. The capital city was a strong favorite for the state bowling tourney next year, but lost the honor to Oshkosh by one vote. A city league composed of nine 5-men teams has been organized and is now active bowling a lengthy schedule.

Railroads Watching Taxation.

George R. Peck and the other big railroad lawyers were in Madison the other afternoon trying to show the state tax commission that its total of "other property" in Wisconsin (apart from railroad property) is not big enough; that is, if the real and personal should bear more of the burden, the railroads would bear less. The railroad people have been working up figures of their own. The real property in Milwaukee county is assessed at only 50 per cent. of its real value was one of the significant remarks made by Mr. Craudon. In the case of personal property he said the percentage was much lower, probably not over 25 per cent. Outside of Milwaukee county the assessment of real estate in the state does not reach over 66 per cent. of the real value. Besides the investigation in Milwaukee county the committee also presented the results of assessment work in six other counties of the state. It was found that the local assessment in these several places ranged from 54.5 to 80 per cent. of the real value. Mr. E. C. Mason and Mr. S. W. Gillman, expert accountants of Madison, have recently been appointed to assist the railroad commissioner in his examination of the books of the railroads doing business in Wisconsin, the examination being for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to find what rebates have been made to shippers, and not returned as gross earnings, and not, therefore, taxed.

No doubt State Treasurer Kempf will welcome any additional revenue from these sources.

Wisconsin and Convicts.

A bulletin issued by a society which looks after ex-convicts speaks nicely of this state on penal lines. It says Wisconsin, which has so long had its most excellent board of control, is known to have perhaps a better system of county jails than any state in this section. The new state reformatory is rapidly getting in line with the best principles of reformatory discipline and industry. Unfortunately, the indeterminate feature of the parole law which was provided for this institution, is not fully sustained by the courts and is inoperative. It is hoped that such changes as may be necessary will be made in the constitution, so that this law may be applied not only to the reformatory, but to the state prison as well, where no provision is made for the employment of the men after their discharge. As for Iowa, Governor Cummins said recently no new penal legislation had been made in that state in fifty years. Nevertheless, Iowa has initiated our system of a state board of control, and Minnesota has followed in its wake. While there are fewer prisoners in this state, yet the one parole agent provided by the state is by no means able to adequately supervise both the paroled and discharged men. Hence, the need of the Central Howard association to supplement his efforts, as well as to look after the men from the county jails and workhouses.

Luring Girls to St. Louis.

There was a man in town the other day giving his life to a curious philanthropy. Minneapolis is his home, and he says the practice of luring girls into disreputable homes through "blind" advertisements in the newspapers is very common. He sells a book of his experiences at 25 cents a copy and says he sells fifty a day. He tells stories of girls offered positions "with light work," and when they are once in the door, their trunk and clothes are secreted so they cannot get away. In one case, a female detective of a mission answered an "ad" and found the door locked behind her. The woman answered the visitor's questions, who said she thought she would not stay, though no information was given her to make her suspect the nature of the place. She knew from the number of the house that she was in one of the most notorious houses of Minneapolis. The visitor repeated her desire to go, but the woman insisted that she stay, whereupon the detective drew a revolver from her dress and moved toward the door. It was unlocked for her. To show what seems to be the immorality of the newspaper, although information was sent to the office as to the character of the "ad" and it disappeared from the columns for three days, it then appeared afresh, reading as innocently as ever, but no doubt luring young women to the downward path.

ORLANDO BURNETT.



When a cow wades belly deep into a filthy pool festering in the heat and fouled with excretions her milk will inevitably suffer, says R. H. Forbes of the Arizona experiment station. Not only will the foul odors of the water she drinks be imparted in some measure to the milk, but millions of bacteria, adhering to her hair and udder, will, when she is dried off and milked, find their way as dust into the milk pail. Quick souring of milk in warm weather and undesirable changes in butter and cheese, caused by bacteria, result.

It would seem that these are sufficient reasons why cows should be prevented from having access to foul water, but there is the additional reason of danger to the health of the animal from disease germs which may be present.

Although these are dangers that it is well worth while to guard against, it is evident, as Mr. Pernet points out, "that outbreaks of typhoid fever occur which, if the cause were carefully traced, would be found to come not from the milk as it leaves the cow, but from vessels which had been washed with contaminated water," and he calls attention to the fact that "since the advent of the cream separator, which is usually driven by steam power, steam has been used to clean all the utensils in the dairy. Not only is it efficient for this purpose, but as a germ destroyer there is nothing better, because it penetrates to the bottom of the seams and heats the metal to such a degree as to kill dangerous germs."

The Co-operative Creamery.

Necessity is the mother of invention and a few other things, according to Creamery Journal. That a business enterprise should grow out of a combination of compelling circumstances and not from choice seems strange at first thought. Yet it was in this way that the first co-operative creamery came about. John Stewart was running a creamery for the good farmers about Maynard, Ia., but John didn't make it pay, and the farmers were left with a creamery and cows, but no place to sell their milk. So, as a last resort, they accepted Sam Shilling's offer to run their plant and divide the earnings among the stockholders.

This was the first co-operative creamery. Today there are hundreds of them, with their factories dotting the western prairies, owned by the farmers, run by the farmers and paying farmers' profits.

There always will be co-operative creameries as long as creameries shall last, and how there can be an end to them we do not see. There is no safer system.

We find no fault with private creameries. There are lots of good ones, many run faultlessly, but the co-operative system has yet to find its superior if indeed its equal from the farmers' standpoint.

To Get Highly Flavored Butter.

In the matter of making butter the private dairymen can learn a great deal from his creamery brother, says H. D. Otis in Chicago News. The latter has made the subject of butter making a life study, and many of the things that he has discovered can be applied to advantage on the farm. It is assumed that the milk and cream will receive the best of care previous to reaching the cream vat.

High flavor or quick aroma of butter is due to the breaking up of the milk sugar, forming lactic acid, and is possibly the result of a series of germs that get into the cream during the process of ripening (souring). If cream is churned while sweet considerable butter will be lost in the buttermilk and the butter will lack flavor, no matter what the cows are fed. If cream ripens too much we will get sour butter or what Professor McKay calls "rotten egg flavor." Cream ready to be churned has a smooth, granular appearance, with a sharp, acid taste. When cream reaches this condition it should either be churned at once or cooled down to about 50 degrees and warmed to 65 or 60 degrees when churned. So important is the right amount of acid that our best butter makers have what is called an acid test for determining the amount.

Will Afford Protection.

Federal authorities will co-operate with the Minnesota dairy and food commission in preventing the practice of misbranding Minnesota butter and cheese. The attention of the secretary of agriculture has been called to this, and he has informed State Commissioner McConnell that any such cases will be prosecuted by the department of justice under the law of 1902, which imposes a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 for introducing in any state or territory dairy or food products falsely labeled as to the state or territory in which they are produced.

Cows Need Shelter.

The highly developed dairy cow has a thin skin and a thin coat of hair, so do not expect her to withstand storms as well as the range steer or shaggy Galloway. Provide now a straw shed when thrashing. If nothing better is available this will be satisfactory the coming winter.

Cheese Confiscated.

The Minnesota dairy and food department recently confiscated about 10,000 pounds of skin cheese in St. Paul. This seizure was found in one of the commission houses. The commission merchant pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$25, losing the cheese as well.

The Reply Courtroom.



She—Which figure in the quadrille did you like best?
He—Yours, dear.

The Poor Artist.



She (gushingly)—I saw your picture at the academy, Mr. Brush, and it was just heavenly.

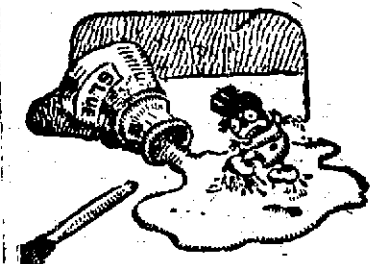
He—Heavenly, eh? Maybe that was why it was "skied."

Couldn't Help It.



"Why did you smite that little lad?"
"Well, you see, lady, I just felt like I had ter hit somethin', an' he was handiest."—San Francisco Examiner.

Annoying.



Irate Citizen Bug—Darn this new asphalt anyway. Why don't they put up signs when they are fixing up the streets?—New York Evening Journal.

A Word to the Wise.



Oholy Choffer—And tell me, my good man, if an automobile runs over somebody in your little town is he fined?
Tarantula Pete—Nope; buried.

Black Male.



—New York Times.

TO MAKE SAHARA A SEA.

Would Open to Commerce Great Regions of Africa.

French engineers have declared it is perfectly feasible to convert the desert of Sahara into a vast lake, thus opening to commerce great regions of the interior of Africa, which can now only be reached by long, tedious and dangerous caravan journeys. They say that a large portion of the desert lies below the level of the Atlantic, and that by digging a canal to let in the waters of the ocean the great change could be effected easily and at a cost which would be small compared to the benefits which would accrue.

If the whole desert lay below the level of the Atlantic the flooding of it would create a sea more than four times as big as the Mediterranean; but as the Sahara is composed of elevated plateaus, mountain ranges and depressions, only a part would be covered with water when the waves of the ocean were let in, and the new sea thus formed would be an irregular body of water, probably of about the same size as the Mediterranean. Great commercial cities would at once spring up on its shores and trade and civilization strike at once to the heart of Africa. The sea of Sahara may never become a reality, but, in any event, it is a gigantic and pleasing dream.

At Least Showed Kind Heart.

There was a worthy Irish member of parliament who was so generous that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his checks had one little drawback—they were never honored. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district, hearing of the member's popularity, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the member was not shaken. "Why, sure, it is because he shows his willingness to assist but for lack of funds," was the reply.

His Orthography at Fault.

The Teacher—See here. This excuse says you have a broken leg.
The Truant—Yes'm. I didn't know how to spell diphtheria.—Houston Chronicle.

MIXED DRINKS OF CUBANS.

Islanders Have an Almost Unbounded Variety.

We have heard of the "Thank" demanding his cocktail at the Polo and sucking his cobble at Timbuctoo; but in the matter of mixed drinks the American is nowhere in comparison with the Cuban. Since London and New York become Turkish baths during certain months of the year, some of these Antillano "refrescos" might be acceptably introduced at our Delmonico's and Frascatti's. Panades are pleasant—small pieces of sweet, composed of sugar and whites of eggs, dissolved in iced water and flavored. Naranjada, or orange water, everybody knows; in Cuba it is improved by having some other fruit mixed with it. Lemonade, in the opinion of some persons, is made less insipid by pouring gently over the ice floating on the top some good Jamaica rum. This limonada con ron Cubana takes through a straw. Orehata is a glorified sort of milk punch; sambumbia is water and cane honey, liqueured; and grapiña is a delicious infusion of pineapple. Any one of these, in a long glass with plenty of ice piled in, is most refreshing.—Naranja Amarga, in Longman's.

A Suggestion to "Cavendish."

Major C. is exceedingly fond of the game of whist. On one occasion he was speaking of the way in which adverse luck will sometimes pursue a man and remarked that he once played a whole week at the White Sulphur Springs and never held a trump. Some one in the company suggested that that was impossible, because he must have held at least one trump every time he dealt the cards. But the major replied: "Every time I dealt it was a misdeal."

Instruction for Farmers.

Notwithstanding the barren condition of soil and climate the board of provincial deputies (disputacion provincial, of the Basque provinces, of Spain) is now making efforts to instruct farmers how to cultivate their fields in a modern and more profitable manner and to that effect has established model farms (granjas) in every province, under the inspection and management of an expert engineer.

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